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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 41

Section 1

August 18, 1936

**DROUGHT RELIEF** Crop and soil conservation experts of the Southwest  
**CONFERENCE** yesterday told the President's drought commission that dry weather on the great plains "can be whipped", says an Amarillo report by the Associated Press. The drought commission received the views of research groups after a breakfast round-table conference at which Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell asserted "all this talk about depopulation of the great plains is foolish. We don't want to depopulate the country; we want to fortify it to withstand drought."

**U.S. COTTON** The total stock of all cottons in the United States  
**STOCKS** at the close of the cotton season just ended, on July 31, was smaller than that on any comparable date since 1930, according to preliminary figures issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It totaled approximately 5,477,000 bales, compared with 7,208,000 on the corresponding date last year and a maximum of 9,678,000 in 1932. (Press.)

**COOPERATIVE** After a six weeks tour of Europe, members of the  
**COMMISSION** United States Cooperative Commission appointed by President Roosevelt arrived in London yesterday, says a wireless to the New York Times, to complete its investigation in the country where cooperatives have reached their greatest dimensions. "We have been particularly interested to note," said Jacob Baker, the chairman, "that in many cases cooperation was not primarily the rival of private industry, but was working with it to develop fully the economic position of the country. In some cases we found the cooperatives supplementing private business, in other cases private business was supplementing the cooperatives..."

**PRODUCTION** Increase in the volume of loans to farmers and in  
**CREDIT LOANS** voting stock held by them was reported yesterday by production credit associations of the Farm Credit Administration. S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner for the FCA, said stock owned by farmer-borrowers reached \$10,000,000 on August 1, while loans of \$128,000,000 since January 1 were 20 percent above the like period last year. He said the cooperative credit groups were set up in 1933-34 to make short-time 5 percent loans for production of crops and livestock throughout the United States. (A.P.)



South African                      Rudolf Coper, of Johannesburg, discusses in the South  
Wattle Industry                    African Journal of Economics (June) the wattle tree as  
                                         a source of tannin. He says in the concluding para-  
graphs: "It is unfortunate that the majority report of the Government Com-  
mission on grading and marketing of wattle bark has declared itself in  
favour of a 'system of grading'. Before anything definite is decided,  
however, further investigations will be carried out...The point should be  
stressed that Government grading would be detrimental to the interests of  
the wattle industry and the South African public, even if the overseas  
buyers should consent to it. It is understandable, as the subsidies for  
growing and milling wattle bark are being gradually abolished in the  
course of the present and next year, that the Government is doing every-  
thing in its power to assist the wattle farmers. There are sufficient  
methods other than Government grading of achieving the aims desired by  
the Government and the farmers, through measures which would bring about  
all the improvements possible and which, incidentally, will obviate the  
certainty of the Government and the public being compelled, sooner or  
later, to heavily subsidize the wattle industry after it will have suf-  
fered severe damage..."

Microscopic                      R. G. Skerrett, in an article "Microscopic Big Books"  
Big Books                      in Scientific American (September) says: "...The pioneer  
                                         inventions of Rear Admiral Bradley, A. Fiske, U.S.N., in  
the field of reading machines and the more recent inventions of Verneur  
E. Pratt are combined in the apparatus produced in the last few months  
for making and then projecting micro-copies of all kinds of printed mat-  
ter. The so-called 'filmbook' is a film packed in a cartridge or holder  
in a manner that does not expose the emulsion side of the film to possi-  
ble marring. In handling the filmbook, the fingers never touch the  
film and the container can never be placed                      in the reading machine  
inverted. These arrangements insure long service life of the film. The  
Teledex is a line-reading model to be used with filmbooks of telephone  
directories and similar volumes, as well as statistical data and the like;  
and the Optigraph is a reading machine of unrestricted scope."

Soil Tests for                      "A new committee with the tentative title, Soils for  
Engineers                      Engineering Purposes, is to be organized by the American  
                                         Society for Testing Materials," reports Science (August 14).  
"In 1935, through the work of the subcommittee on soil testing, Committee  
D-4 on road and paving materials, the society issued nine methods of  
testing soils. The new committee is expected to take over the work of  
this subcommittee and expand it...A survey made in 1932 indicated that  
more than half the states relied in varying degrees on subgrade proper-  
ties as factors in highway design and some 13 of these had laboratories  
equipped to perform various routine tests, including those suggested by  
the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads...C. A. Hogentogler, senior highway en-  
gineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, who is chairman of the D-4 Subcom-  
mittee on Soil Testing, has been appointed to serve as temporary chairman  
of the new committee. Mr. Hogentogler's paper (with A. E. Willis) on  
'Subgrade Soil Testing Methods', which was presented at the 1934 annual  
meeting, won the award of the Charles B. Dudley medal for that year 'in  
recognition of its outstanding merit as an original contribution on re-  
search in engineering materials.'"



Forest  
Radios

Radio may soon replace telephone communication in the Monongahela National Forest, says an Elkins, West Virginia, report to the Washington Post. Providing experiments now under way prove successful, radio sending and receiving sets will be installed in lookout towers, ranger stations, and the supervisor's office in Elkins, making communication in case of fire more rapid and efficient. According to M. R. Squibb, forest service radio specialist in charge of the experiments, the sets are compact enough to be carried directly to the fire line by the fighters.

Artificial  
Sunlight  
for Plants

Artificial sunshine in the home, to bring on plants at any season, can be easily applied by means of an ordinary electric lamp, according to Jean Didier, writing in the monthly journal L'Europe Medicale, says a Paris report by Reuters. So far the glass of electric bulbs has prevented the passage of ultra-violet rays, but M. Didier states that bulbs have now been produced the glass of which allows the rays to pass. This "integral" electric light resembles real sunlight, and it is sufficient to employ an ordinary sixty-watt bulb, with special glass and reflector, placed a foot above the plant which is to be forced, for the plant to bloom at any season.

Employment  
in June

The total number of persons employed in the United States rose in June to another new high peak for the recovery movement. The number employed was 38,996,000 in June as compared with 38,903,000 in May, and with 37,754,000 in June last year, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. At the low for the depression in March 1933, the number employed was 33,062,000. As compared with the predepression peak in October 1929, when 46,015,000 persons<sup>were</sup> employed, employment in June this year was smaller by 7,019,000 persons. However, as compared with the monthly average of 44,703,000 persons employed in 1929, the June 1936 figure showed a reduction of only 5,707,000. (Press.)

R.R. Income  
In June

The Interstate Commerce Commission reported yesterday that the net railway operating income of 144 Class 1 railroads in June totaled \$50,312,581, as compared with \$34,-102,703 in June 1935. Operating revenues of the railroads in June were \$330,691,513 and in June 1935, \$281,328,059. Operating expenses in June were \$241,811,554 and in June 1935, \$216,550,258. Compensation paid by the 144 railways to their 1,068,415 employees in May 1936 totaled \$150,-333,925. (A.P.)

Pyrethrum in  
Bulgaria

Bulgaria's national policy of reducing rose acreage continues to make progress as farmers become more accustomed to the cultivation of pyrethrum which is recommended by the Government as a substitute crop, according to reports from the American Consul at Sofia to the Commerce Department. Approximately 8 million kilograms of rose flowers were gathered during the current season compared with 12 million kilograms in 1935, and the oil yield decreased from 2,400 kilograms to 1,700 kilograms. Bulgarian rose oil is sold directly through the Agricultural and Cooperative Bank, which controls the distillation of approximately 80 percent of the national output and through the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 17, 1936--Livestock at Chicago, Closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers, good and choice 7.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.50-11.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.Nor.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 137-1/8-139-1/8; No. 2 D. Nor.Spr.\* Minneap. 135-1/8-137-1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 113-136; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth 140-146; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 120 1/2-125 1/2; Chi. 121 1/4-126; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 121-121 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 99 1/2. No. 2 rye Minneap. 82 3/4-85 3/4 No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 114-119; St.Louis 118 3/4-120; No. 3 yellow Chi. 111 3/4-116 1/2. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 43-7/8-44-3/8; K.C. 46-48 1/2 Chi. 43 1/2-45; St. Louis 46 1/2-47. No. 1 Malting barley Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 114-123; No. 2, Minneap. 79-80. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209 1/2-216 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.90-\$2.30 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island stock \$1.90-\$2 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.80. Tennessee Nancy Hall sweet potatoes \$1.35-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Louisiana Puerto Ricans \$2.10-\$2.15 per bushel crate in Pittsburgh. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$2-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Georgia Elbertas \$1.65-\$2.85 in consuming centers. Tennessee stock \$2.25-\$2.50 in the Middle West. Massachusetts Yellow onions 70¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock 70¢-\$1 in a few cities. Midwestern Yellows 90¢-\$1 in Cincinnati.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12 1/4 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.63. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.83 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Octobers advanced to 11.79 cents, and increase of 7 points.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 35 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 35 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 20 3/4-21 cents; Y.Americas, 21-21 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-31 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, 23-24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
Chicago-Nom.



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Vol. LXII, No. 42

Section 1

August 19, 1936

## S.I. FREE TRADE ZONE

Completing a survey of work already done in putting the 8-acre area on Staten Island in a condition suitable for use as a free-trade zone, Richmond Borough officials said yesterday that the zone should be ready for operation by November 1. They have inspected the property in company with United States Customs officials, who will provide the ten guards necessary to patrol the area and to inspect merchandise brought in there from abroad. C. G. Pfeiffer, president of the National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., who has just completed a study of free ports for his association, said they should be successful in this country if adequate business prudence is exercised in establishing and operating them. (Press.)

## POWER EXHIBIT

The first unit in a "panorama of power", which will be shown to visitors at the World Power Conference in Washington, D.C., September 7-12 was opened yesterday in the new National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. The central exhibit in the panorama is a model of the Bonneville power project. This model is only one of many exhibits which will be viewed by scientists, engineers, industrialists and economists from all over the world. In all, about 3,000 foreign and American representatives are expected to participate in the conference. (New York Times.)

## SEARS ROEBUCK SALES RECORD

Sears, Roebuck & Company reported yesterday the sales volume for the seventh period ended August 13 continued at a record-breaking level, bringing cumulative sales this year to the largest total for any corresponding period in Sears' history. Sales for the seventh period from July 17 to August 13 totaled \$33,765,215, an increase of 37.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Sixth period sales this year totaled \$39,941,752. (A.P.)

## ITALIAN FARM CONTRACTS

A Rome report by the Associated Press says Premier Benito Mussolini will announce today new agricultural contracts with workers in the Pontine reclaimed area, as evidence that Fascist doctrines are better than those of communism. The new agricultural contracts follow wholesale increases, averaging 10 percent, in the wages of all industrial workers. Fascisti say it is the Duce's method of proving to Italian workers they have nothing to gain from communism. The new contracts radically change the position of tenant farmers and farm laborers, giving them a larger share of farm earnings.



**Licensing Highway Ads** Prince Edward Island is going to regulate and restrict billboards and other highway advertising--and make the advertisers pay for it, says a Business Week Bureau report from Ottawa (August 15). The provincial government has decided to license advertising boards along highways and charge an annual license fee of 12 cents a square foot, with a \$1 minimum. All standing signs must be licensed or removed by September. Billboards are to be at least 300 feet from the highway. What classes of signs come under these regulations have not yet been announced. Several other provinces are watching the experiment as a possible model for wider action in various parts of the Dominion.

**Mosquito Spraying** Engineering News-Record (August 13) says: "In the series of articles on mosquito control, of which 'Control Technique and Organization', by Russell W. Gies, Department of Health, New York City, is a part, reference is made to the use of pyrethrum larvicide as a means of killing mosquito larvae and pupae in water where breeding is taking place. Quite recently this chemical has also been adopted for use as an insecticide in protecting outdoor gatherings from annoyance by adult mosquitoes. It is of general interest to describe the preparation and use of the oil pyrethrum extract emulsion as developed by Dr. J. M. Ginsburg, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick. The stock emulsion consists of the following ingredients mixed in the proportions given: kerosene, 90 gallons; kerosene pyrethrum extract (analyzing 2 percent pyrethrins) 5 gallons; sodium laurel sulphate, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons..."

**Airplane Photography** Airplane photography, a science born in the war-torn fields of France, has replaced the transit and chain in mapping "wide open spaces" of the great Southwest, says a Lubbock, Texas, report by the Associated Press. Camera-equipped planes systematically make the maps of this sparsely settled region. Aerial mapping of the Southwest, undertaken by the Soil Conservation Service, embraces a contract for 68,000 square miles in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas. The cost to the government is about half a cent an acre. "I do not know of any ground surveying work that can be done so cheap," says Robert Calthorp, in charge of the surveying. A camera taking 8 by 10 pictures is used, with rolls of film 75 feet long. Each roll contains about 100 exposures and the pictures are taken at a rate of one every thirty seconds.

**U.S.-Canadian Trade Balance** A visible trade balance of more than \$32,000,000 against the United States, compared with an adverse balance for recent years; an increase of \$85,000,000 in total trade both ways; and important gains in all the principal items dealt with in the trade treaty, which for these figures was in operation for six months, are notable features of Canada's business with the United States in the year ended on June 30 last, compared with the preceding 12 months, says an Ottawa report to the New York Times. Canada's sales to the United States in the year amounted to \$367,664,100, an increase of more than \$52,000,000, and Canada's purchases were \$335,589,511, a rise of about \$33,000,000. In the same period the Dominion's sales to the British Empire amounted to \$428,700,000, a gain of about \$76,000,000, while purchases from the Empire amounted to \$181,500,000, an increase of more than \$18,000,000.



**Civil Service**            The Civil Service Commission announces the following  
**Examinations**       examinations: unassembled, chief artistic lithographer,  
                              \$2,600; senior artistic lithographer, \$2,000; artistic  
 lithographer, \$1,800; assistant artistic lithographer, \$1,620; junior  
 artistic lithographer, \$1,440; applications to be on file by September 8.

**World Wood**            Progress in tropical forestry and the world-wide study  
**Collection**           of woods by the Yale Forest School is the subject of a  
                              report issued by the University, says a New Haven release  
 in American Lumberman (August 15). The Yale wood collections now contain  
 over 32,500 specimens, representing more than 10,400 named species of  
 2,543 genera and 225 families. The most outstanding addition made to the  
 collections was secured as a result of the visit of Prof. Samuel J. Record  
 to Holland. This Museum of the Colonial Institute at Amsterdam of 2,215  
 Javanese wood specimens <sup>were</sup> collected with herbarium material by Koorders dur-  
 ing the years 1888-1894. More attention will be given to increasing the  
 number of preparations for microscopic study, the report said. Last year,  
 cross, radial and tangential sections of 973 specimens were added to the  
 slide collections. These collections now contain slides of 5,235 speci-  
 mens. One of Professor Record's major projects has been the study  
 of the timbers of British Honduras. The work was begun ten years ago  
 in cooperation with the forestry department of the colony and with the  
 Field Museum of Natural History.

**Interstate**            "Planning the Use of Our Irrigation Resources" is the  
**Stream**               title of an article by Frank Adams, irrigation investiga-  
**Planning**            tions and practice, University of California, in Agricul-  
                              tural Engineering (August). One paragraph says: "There is  
 a type of planning the use of irrigation resources which has been started  
 within the present year in the basin of the Rio Grande under the leader-  
 ship of the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee,  
 and which, if successful, as it must be, will inaugurate a new approach  
 to the settlement of rights to water on interstate streams, which is a  
 very important part of planning the use of our irrigation resources. What  
 has been undertaken is an exhaustive fact-finding study. Beside the Water  
 Resources Committee, which includes representatives of the Bureau of Recla-  
 mation, the Geological Survey, the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the  
 Biological Survey, the Soil Conservation Service, the Public Health Ser-  
 vice and the Federal Power Commission, there have been brought into <sup>more</sup> active  
 participation in the study in the Rio Grande Basin the Geological Survey,  
 the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.  
 In addition, the Indian Irrigation Service, the Resettlement Administra-  
 tion and the Soil Conservation Service are cooperating in special matters  
 within their fields of interest...The states directly concerned have each  
 contributed, or anticipate contributing, to the fund of approximately one-  
 third of a million dollars which has been budgeted for the investigation..."

**German**                A sharp increase in German exports during the first  
**Exports**               half of this year, reported recently, turned a commercial  
                              deficit into a favorable balance of trade, the goal of  
 Nazi economists, says a Berlin report by the Associated Press. German ex-  
 ports increased 280,000,000 marks (about \$112,000,000) during the first  
 six months of 1936, a gain of 14.3 percent over the comparative period of  
 last year.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 18, 1936--Livestock at Chicago, Closing quotations:  
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Grain: No. 1 D.Nor.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 134-7/8-136-7/8; No. 2 D. Nor.Spr.\* Minneap 132-7/8-134-7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 132-135; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth 139-146; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126; Chi. 123 $\frac{3}{4}$ -126; St. Louis 122; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 121; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83-86. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120; St. Louis 121; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 115 $\frac{3}{4}$ -120 $\frac{3}{4}$ . No. 3 White oats Minneap. 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ -45; K.C. 47-49; Chi. 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 47-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 131-133; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 114-123, No. 2 Minneap. 80-81. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 211 $\frac{3}{4}$ -218 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes, ranged \$1.85-\$2.30 per 100-pounds in city markets; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked stock \$1.90-\$2. in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Georgia stock \$1.75-\$2.50 in a few cities. Tennessee Elbertas \$2.25-\$2.50 in the Middle West. Massachusetts Yellow onions 70¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the city markets. New York stock 70¢-75¢ in New York. Midwestern Yellows \$1-\$1.10 in consuming centers. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.45 in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points from the previous close to 12.00 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.53. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.71 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.69 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents; Y.Americas, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-31 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, 23-23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein  
Chicago. Nom.

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Vol. LXII, No. 43

Section 1

August 20, 1936

**RAILROAD COORDINATION** The Nation's major railroads are setting up machinery of their own to explore the field of coordination and unification in which authority for government studies expired June 16. Officials of the Association of American Railroads, which represents class one roads, disclosed yesterday that regional coordinating committees similar to those formerly maintained under a government plan are being organized by the carriers. (A.P.)

**ELECTRIC INDUSTRY** Total revenue of the electric light and power industry from ultimate customers amounted to \$164,007,200 in June, comparing with \$151,436,900 in the same month last year, a gain of 8.3 percent, the Edison Electric Institute reports. The average revenue per unit sold to domestic customers for the year ended June 30 was 4.86 cents, a new low mark. Average consumption rose 7.6 percent to 697 units, against 648 the year before. The institute reports that 860,038 farms had electric service as of June 30, or 13.3 percent of all farms having occupied dwellings and 19.6 percent of all farms with dwellings valued over \$500. Utah, California, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia showed the largest percentage of farm electrification, and Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas the smallest percentages. (Press.)

**REVENUE COLLECTIONS** A jump of \$66,728,906 in internal revenue collections for the first month of the fiscal year as compared with the same period last year was reported yesterday by the Treasury with some items showing increases of several hundred percent. The total rose from \$221,597,633 in July of last year to \$288,326,539 in the same month this year, or almost 30 percent. All the major categories registered gains, ranging from \$12,752,211 for liquors to \$36,931,477 for miscellaneous. (A.P.)

**NEW HOME CONSTRUCTION** Commitments to insure new home construction issued by the Federal Housing Administration from January 1, 1936, up to and including June 30, totaled \$61,878,642, Administrator Stewart McDonald has announced. This was nearly four times the volume of the comparable period in 1935. Substantially all large-scale housing mortgages accepted for insurance by the Housing Administration also are for new construction, but not included in these figures. On June 30 they totaled \$51,111,200, while on January 1 they totaled only \$19,972,158. (Press.)



## Section 2

**Mosquito Spray for Airplanes** "New problems in controlling the spread of quarantinable diseases brought about through the increase of international travel by airplanes are being gradually solved by the U.S. Public Health Service," says Engineering News-Record (August 13). "In the Public Health Reports, Vol. 50, No. 41, C. L. Williams and W. C. Dressen describe studies made in connection with the destruction of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes which transmit yellow fever. In order to destroy these insects on airplanes while in flight it is necessary to have an agent which will kill the mosquitoes without hazard to human occupants. Pyrethrum in a kerosene base answers this purpose in certain respects in that it is innocuous to human beings while at the same time lethal to *Aedes* in low concentrations. However, it has the serious drawback of being flammable. Experiments were recently made using a spray of pyrethrum extract (2 percent pyrethrins) in a carbon tetrachloride base which is nonflammable. It was stated that the lethal concentration of this agent for *Aedes aegypti* was between 40 and 60 cc. per 1,000 cubic feet. The latter amount was too great, however, to be tolerated by observers who were accustomed to remain in the room during the spraying operation..."

**Rail-Truck Use Increases** After 30 days of trial, railroad officials and truckers agree that the coordinated truck-rail service between Chicago and the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, is a success, and supporters of the plan now predict its extension to other runs. The tariff covering the flatcar-trailer operation over the Chicago Great Western Railroad became effective July 7 and provides for a rate of \$42.50 per trailer. For the first month it brought the railroad \$35,735 in revenue for handling 870 trailers (726 loaded, 144 empty) between terminal points. Shortly after the new service was inaugurated, other railroads agreed on an 'all commodity' freight rate of 35 cents per hundred pounds which was 20 cents lower than previous rail rates and on the average 10 cents less than rail-truck rates...However, recently the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the proposed new tariff which was to go into effect August 10. (Business Week, Aug. 15.)

**Pyrethrum Harvesting** "Viewed by itself, the development of pyrethrum harvesting devices, reported in Agricultural Engineering for July, by the U.S.D.A. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, may seem a minor matter," says an editorial in Agricultural Engineering (August). "As an item in a far-flung program it becomes a symbol of significance. Even when imported, in order to take advantage of the so-called pauper labor of foreign lands, pyrethrum produced by hand methods is far too costly to take its logical place as a non-poisonous insecticide... Whether or not pyrethrum is the particular product to play a major part, we are launched on a program for better pest control methods. Between increasingly intensive spray schedules and steadily more stringent lead and arsenic tolerances we must look more and more to what may be called differential poisons and to non-poisonous methods of control. The American Society of Agricultural Engineers technical committee on pest control was formed none too soon. All that it can do toward the more efficient application of traditional insecticides and fungicides, the abundant and economic production of non-toxic substitutes, and their supplementation with electrical, thermal and mechanical methods, will not be too much in mankind's perpetual battle with the bug..."



State Electri-            D. L. Marlett and W. M. Strickler, State Rural Elec-  
 fication Laws            trification Committee of Illinois, are authors of "Rural  
                              Electrification Authorities and Electric Cooperatives:  
 State Legislation Analyzed" in the Journal of Land & Public Utility Eco-  
 nomics (August). The concluding paragraphs say: "Recent state acts have  
 granted broad powers to state rural electrification authorities and  
 electric cooperatives. The extent of these powers creates need in most  
 states for statutory provisions to clarify the relation of such coopera-  
 tives and authorities to the jurisdiction of state regulatory bodies.  
 The rural electrification authorities are a new type of public corpora-  
 tion with which we have had little or no experience. It appears, how-  
 ever, that in view of the corporate purpose of the authorities, the breadth  
 of their general and specific grants of power, and their freedom from  
 regulatory controls, the scope of their influence and operations will  
 depend largely upon their boards of directors. The problem of public  
 control of the electric cooperative, which occupies a peculiar position  
 in that twilight zone which separates state commission control of pri-  
 vate enterprise from public ownership, remains unsolved. Perhaps further  
 experiments in public control of cooperatives are needed, for existing  
 regulatory machinery may be only partially or not at all adaptable to  
 the regulation of such organizations."

Forest Seed                "...There should be initiated as soon as possible  
 Control                    a cooperative voluntary forest seed control system by which  
                              certificates of seed origin can be furnished to seed deal-  
 ers and others desiring them," say Henry I. Baldwin and Hardy L. Shirley,  
 authors of "A Forest Seed Program for the United States" in the Journal  
 of Forestry (August). "Active governmental participation will be re-  
 quired to establish confidence in the system in the minds of local seed  
 buyers and to restore the confidence of foreign purchasers in the verity  
 of origin of American forest seed. The operation of the system can be  
 modeled after the voluntary seed control systems in effect in Switzer-  
 land and Denmark and the semi-obligatory system in Czechoslovakia, but  
 adapted to American requirements and to existing American organizations.  
 The methods employed for agricultural seed by the Seed Verification Ser-  
 vice in the U.S. Department of Agriculture might well be adapted in part  
 to the requirements of forest seed. Much progress can be made towards  
 accurate seed control by the adoption of sealed containers for marketing.  
 Government-labeled containers can be supplied...Unquestionably a seed  
 control service will greatly stimulate export of seed..."

Home Economics            "Home economics classes and clubs for boys are in-  
 for Boys                    creasing in popularity and the boys are vitally interested  
                              in the work, reports from various cities and states show,"  
 says Practical Home Economics, <sup>Aug.</sup> "For example, in Arkansas City, Kansas,  
 a boys' junior high school cooking class averaged better grades than the  
 girls' class in the same school. In Goshen High School, Damascus, Ohio,  
 the home economics class numbered about 18 boys during the past year.  
 During the spring term they served the annual dinner to the superinten-  
 dents and principals of the county schools...Every two weeks at James  
 Madison Junior High School in Seattle, Washington, students leave their  
 regular sixth period studies and attend a club of their own choosing.  
 The choice of 165 boys was the cooking club, but only 60 or 70 could be  
 accommodated..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 19, 1936 -- Livestock at Chicago: Closing quotations: slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.Nor. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 134 1/8-136 1/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 132 1/8-134 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 132-135; No. 1 Hard Am.Dur.Duluth 139-146; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\* K.C. 122 1/2-127 1/4; Chi. 122 3/4-126 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 123; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 99 1/2. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 3/4-85 3/4. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 119-122 3/4; St. Louis 125; No. 3 yellow Chi. 118-123 1/4. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 43 3/4-44; K.C. 47 1/2-49; Chi. 46-47; St. Louis 48. No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 131-134; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 124-129; No. 2 Minneap. 80-81. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 212 1/2-220 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.90-\$2 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.70-\$2.80 carlot sales in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Hall sweetpotatoes \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.50 per bushel basket in the East. Virginia stock \$1.25-\$3 in city markets. Tennessee Elbertas \$2-\$2.25 in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow onions 65¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets. New York stock 70¢-\$1 in terminal markets. Midwestern Yellows 90¢-\$1 in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 11.85 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.48. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 11.58 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 11.52 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 3/4-21 cents; Y.Americas, 21-21 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-31 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts, 23-23 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
Chicago - Nominal.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 44

Section 1

August 21, 1936

## COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT SUIT

A movement is under way among grain interests for cooperation in attacking the constitutionality of the commodity exchange act, it was reported yesterday after representatives of the Kansas City Board of Trade had conferred with leading commission men and officials of the Chicago Board of Trade. The first attack on the act was made in a suit filed on last Saturday on behalf of members of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. That exchange itself refused to file such a suit. The Kansas City Board of Trade is said to be in favor of filing a suit directly, but wishes to obtain assurance that other exchanges will do likewise. (New York Times.)

## BRITISH COOPERATIVES

A Manchester, England, report by the Associated Press says the wide ramifications of the English cooperative organization came under the inspection last night of President Roosevelt's 3-man commission, which is making a survey of the movement in Europe. William Bradshaw, president of the Cooperative Wholesale Society and head of the retail division, explained the English movement and then sent the commissioners on a quick tour of the warehouse area, where they saw how the cooperatives provided for needs from food to banking.

## ERGOT SUPPLY

According to a London report by the United Press, a world shortage of the valuable drug, ergot of rye, used extensively in childbirth, may result if the Spanish civil war continues, crude drug market authorities said yesterday. Spanish drug exporters were forced to default their August shipments of ergot, an outgrowth of a blight which attacks rye plants, and the price has risen 50 percent.

## CIGARETTE RECORD

Topping by a wide margin the previous record for a month's output, July cigarette production increased 1,662,740,784 cigarettes, or 12.6 percent over the July output last year. Reaching 14,801,028,247, production exceeded that for any full year prior to 1914. In 1913 only 14,294,895,471 cigarettes were produced here for domestic consumption. July output exceeded by 750,000,000 cigarettes total domestic volume in the 21 years from 1870 to 1890 inclusive, when in that period tax-paid production was only 14,061,027,000 cigarettes. (Press.)



Land Zoning in Wisconsin      George S. Wehrwein and J. A. Baker, University of Wisconsin, writing on "Relocation of Non-Conforming Land Users of the Zoned Counties in Wisconsin" in the Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics (August) say: "...The Wisconsin state enabling act has granted to counties the power to use 'essentially neighborhood laws for mutual protection' against the excessive costs for schools, roads and other public services caused by isolated settlement and has protected the future settler against locating on submarginal land. Especially in the recreational districts has the zoning power been used to regulate the use of land in the interests of public welfare. The 23 counties which have zoned their lands for agriculture, forestry and recreation are ready for the next step--namely, the relocation of the non-conforming land users, i.e., those families who had established their residence in the present zoned districts before the zoning ordinances became effective. Many counties on their own initiative and with their own funds have already made some real progress in this work. Almost 2,000 such settlers are permitted to remain in the restricted districts under the provisions of the state enabling act and the county ordinances... Since the Resettlement Administration has been set up for the purpose of relocating settlers who are stranded and living on submarginal land, it has the opportunity to 'follow along and attempt to help' by completing the land program begun under the zoning ordinances. A review of the results accomplished to date shows a total of 23 northern and north central counties with zoning ordinances and several more are taking steps to zone their lands..."

Wood Gas as Motor Fuel      R. C. Bryant, Yale School of Forestry, in a note in the Journal of Forestry (August) says: "...Although there still remain certain problems to be solved before wood gas can be considered to be a fuel which is a satisfactory substitute for gasoline in motor vehicles, yet the developments to date have shown so much promise that many trucks and heavy passenger vehicles in Europe are now using wood gas and the number is constantly increasing. Among the advantages of wood gas for motor vehicles is its relative cheapness as compared to liquid fuels. German authorities state that 21 pounds of airdry beech wood or 10.5 pounds of beech charcoal are equivalent to 1 U.S. gallon of gasoline...Improvement now being made will increase the motor output and reduce the weight of the generator and other equipment, but will not eliminate the necessity for cleaning the filters and generator. These disadvantages, however, particularly in truck operation, will be more than offset by the reduced cost of operation. Although it is not probable that in this country interest in the use of wood gas will be aroused to the point where it is widely adopted as a motor fuel until gasoline becomes higher in price than it is today, yet as foresters we should not overlook the opportunity to point out forcibly that forests will provide a future satisfactory substitute for liquid motor fuels which is renewable and hence inexhaustible..."

Hay Fever      On the heels of a hay fever expert's recommendation that a ragweedless area be set aside for hay fever sufferers, New York State has begun a scientific study to find out if such an area exists in the Central Adirondacks. The Health Department has opened two ragweed pollen survey stations, at McKeever and Indian Lake. (A.P.)



**Toxicity of Rotenone** "Extracts of derris and cube and of rotenone, the active principal of these roots, have been widely heralded as fatal poisons to insects but quite innocuous to warm-blooded animals," says D.H.K. in September Scientific American. "Experience has shown that this desirable characteristic is only partly true--if at all. Recent investigations by scientists at the U. S. Department of Agriculture have shown that laboratory animals can be poisoned by any of the three and that the extracts of the natural products are more toxic to animals than the purified rotenone. The toxicity of these insecticides to animals varies over a wide range depending both on the method of preparation and on the form in which they are administered. Apparently belief that rotenone and substances containing it are non-toxic were based on the very slow absorption of the poisons when administered by mouth. Solutions of any of them in olive oil are definitely toxic."

**South's Timber Supply** "Of tremendous and vital importance to the whole southern lumber industry is the forest survey now in progress for the purpose of ascertaining with some degree of exactness just how much commercial timber there is in the South," says Southern Lumberman (August 15). "In this issue we are printing a map showing the territory covered by the field inventory, along with a generalized account of the findings by Capt. I. F. Eldredge, who has been in charge of the work (Southern Forest Experiment Station). "Beyond any doubt the lumber industry in this section has suffered as a result of the oft-repeated statement that the timber is all gone in the South, or will soon be all gone, and that users of lumber cannot look to the South as a continuing source of supply. Such statements have been made for 25 years; but as time went on and the mills kept on producing lumber, some people began to think that maybe there wasn't so much danger of a southern timber famine as the alarmists had indicated...Up to this time all estimates of the supply of standing timber have been little more than wild guesses. The field inventory just made by Capt. Eldredge's crew, however, gives for the first time accurate and dependable figures on 235,000,000 acres; and from an analysis of these figures we shall soon be able to tell just how great is the supply of timber in this section and how long a life the lumber industry may expect."

**Food and Drug Racketeers** "Public Enemies No. 1--Food, Drug and Cosmetic Racketeers" is the title of an article in Hygeia (September) by S. R. Winters. He says: "The crimes against society committed by food, drug and cosmetic racketeers are not so spectacular as those committed by America's notorious gangsters, but they are more insidious dangerous because of this very fact. These crimes are not so extensively publicized; therefore, the consumer public is not so protected against them. 'Forewarned is forearmed.' Of recent years, it is true, some publicity has been given to the increase in fraudulent food and drug merchandise flooding the market. Nevertheless, a large number of persons are seemingly uninformed as to the menace threatening the public safety..."

**Corn By-Product** The engineering experiment station laboratory, Iowa State College, has developed a process for the production of acoustical board products using cornstalks as raw material. Tests on the new board show high qualities in eliminating echoes. (Paper Trade Journal, Aug. 13.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 20, 1936 -- Livestock at Chicago, Closing quotations:  
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 4.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 133-135; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 131-133; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 131-134; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur.Duluth 138 $\frac{1}{4}$ -145 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -124 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 118-126 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 121-121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 98. No. 2 rye Minneap. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119; St. Louis 122-112 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ -119 $\frac{1}{4}$ . No. 3 white oats Minneap. 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ -44; K.C. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -49; Chi. 45-46; St. Louis 47-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 131-134; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 113-123; No. 2 Minneap. 76-77. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ -214 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.00 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2.00 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.90-\$2.00 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Hall sweet-potatoes \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Maryland, Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes \$1.25-\$3.00 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Elbertas \$2.00-\$2.25 in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Onions 65¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in city markets. New York stock 65¢-80¢ in a few cities. Midwestern Yellows 80¢-\$1.00 in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets remained the same as the previous close - 11.85 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.48. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.64 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.59 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents; Y.Americas, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-31 cents; Standards, 25-26 cents; Firsts 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 45.

Section 1

August 22, 1936

**ATTACK** A brief to substantiate charges that the Commodity Ex-  
**EXCHANGE** change Act is unconstitutional, was filed in Federal Dis-  
**REGULATION** trict Court yesterday, according to a Chicago report to the  
New York Times, on behalf of all members of the Chicago  
Mercantile Exchange. It attacks the legality of the act on nineteen  
counts, but centers on the contention that the Commodity Act is uncon-  
stitutional because trading in commodity futures is purely local and  
intrastate business which does not directly affect interstate commerce,  
and that the regulation of such business is reserved exclusively to the  
States under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution and is not within  
the power of Congress.

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**INTEREST** Great Britain, Germany and other European countries  
**IN TRADE** yesterday were seen as a fertile field for United States  
**TREATIES** reciprocal trade agreements, and anxious to participate in  
the pacts, by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper. Roper  
says a report by Robert C. Albright in the Washington Post, has just re-  
turned from a European tour. Roper said the agreement between the  
United States and Canada had attracted foreign commercial interest, par-  
ticularly in England.

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**NAVAL** Voluntary cooperation by turpentine and rosin produc-  
**STORES** ers will result in a 10 to 12 percent decrease in the Amer-  
**PROGRAM** ican crop, says an Associated Press report from Atlanta,  
estimated yesterday by Federal officials in announcing  
preliminary statistics on the number of cooperators. Joseph C. Kircher,  
regional forester of the United States Forest Service, in charge of ad-  
ministering the naval stores reduction program, said 921 producers in  
seven Southern States, representing 78,627,209 gum producing tree faces,  
have taken 14,286,678 faces out of production.

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**CANADA'S** Canada will dominate the export wheat market until  
**WHEAT** December; says a summary issue by the Dominion Bureau of  
**POSITION** Statistics based on returns for the end of the crop year  
July 31. The only competition of importance facing Canada  
until December will be from Danube countries, says a Canadian Press  
report from Ottawa. The bureau makes its first estimate of this year's  
Spring wheat crop in Canada on Sept. 10. The Fall wheat crop has been  
estimated at 11,637,000 bushels below the 1935 crop.

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**Dark Versus Light Beef** "The belief that grass-finished cattle produce dark colored beef gets something of a jolt from tests recently completed by the West Virginia Experiment Station," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (August 15). "Not satisfied with the general market opinion that grass cattle make dark beef the West Virginia experimenters examined with a color analyzer meat from over 200 steers of various ages, fed grain different periods and fed grass only. The results of the tests are published in bulletin form. They indicate that well-finished grass cattle can be expected to kill as bright as grain-fed cattle of the same degree of finish. Grass as a feed was not found to produce dark lean in beef. These results are similar to those reported by the Illinois and Kansas experiment stations and should be of material help to stockmen on bluegrass-covered hills."

**Standards for Wine** "Not only the consumer but the wine taster would be benefited by the adoption of a wine grading system such as suggested by Prof. W. V. Cruess of the fruit products laboratory of the University of California," says California Cultivator. (August 15). "He suggests that the wine industry follow in the footsteps of the canning industry and set up a rigid set of standards...Individual tasting would be supplemented by chemical analysis. The taster would have before him the results of analyses of alcohol, volatile acid, total acid, sugar and tannin content to aid him in recognizing and judging the composition of wines..."

**Extension Work in Texas** The August 15 issue of Farm and Ranch says editorially: "Farm and Ranch has received the printed report of the Extension Work in Texas, 1935. An adequate review of this report would require its publication in full. No words are wasted in telling of the accomplishments of the year. Just a statement of facts is sufficient to convince even the prejudiced mind that the farmers of Texas and the business of the state profited by the service many times its cost in dollars and cents...The report shows 702,152 acres terraced on 9,791 farms. County and Home demonstration agents conducted 278,604 demonstrations of various kinds touching upon every farm and farm home activity. Thousands of men and women and boys and girls attended these demonstrations and carried to their neighbors the information there received. Hardly a farm in Texas escaped the influence of these workers. Rural Texas has been made more attractive; rural homes more comfortable and agriculture placed on a more substantial basis by the work of these men and women in the field and those who plan and bear the responsibility at headquarters."

**Dairy Cooperatives** An increase in business of \$80,000,000 for dairy cooperatives during the 1935-36 marketing season, as compared with 1934-35, was reported recently by the Farm Credit Administration. The gain was the largest for any recent year, the administration said. Dairy cooperatives from 45 states, numbering 2,270, reported total sales of \$520,000,000 for the 1935-36 season, as against \$440,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1934-35. A higher price level on dairy products accounted for a part of the increase, the report said. (Press.)



Australian Wool Growers      A Melbourne report to the New York Times says the Wool Growers Organization has entered the Japanese tariff controversy with an appeal to Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons to reopen negotiations with a view to an early settlement. The statement assures the growers that they have no occasion for alarm, as the market has been steady and wool sales promise to be well supported. It declares that should buying weakness prevail the growers' brokers may be relied upon to take steps to guard the growers' interests, which is interpreted to mean that there will be a limitation on offerings if support is unsatisfactory because of Japanese abstention. It is believed in Australia that Japan has several months' supply of wool and will refrain from purchases at least until the meeting of the Australian Parliament in September in the hope that pressure will be exerted upon the Australian Government to make concessions.

Grass Driers' Association      The (British) Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture(Aug.) reports: "A Grass Driers' Association has been formed by twenty of the leading producers of dried grass in England, Scotland and Wales. The object of the association is to arrange the marketing of the product and one of its main aims, therefore, is to see that the purchasers obtain the particular quality of grass they require. For example, dairy farmers and stock breeders need grass of the highest quality and richest in colouring matter and vitamins...Other and lower grades of dried grass are suitable for horses, fattening cattle, sheep, etc. The association has already met and agreed upon a grading schedule for dried grass, so that it is in a position to supply grass of any standard which may be demanded..."

N.H. Rural Power Lines      "...Insistence by the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, under its president, George M. Putnam, that soil tillers are as much entitled to read by the incandescent lamp as are their city cousins, brought about a change in the New Hampshire status from 12 percent of its farms lighted in 1926 to 66.7 percent in 1935, top position in the nation," says Fred E. Beane in New England Homestead (August 15). "...A year of study and debate finally culminated recently in an order by the Public Service Commission asking power companies in the state to file rules and regulations under which further extensions would be made...The plan calls for an 18 instead of a 20 percent line cost payment per year reduction of 10 percent in the cost load on the farmer, which is a distinct gain, according to farm leaders. In addition to the 10 percent cut, the rural electrification program will hereafter be under the state commission, and companies are ordered to file actual line construction cost when extensions are done, with the farmers getting any advantage from actual cost as compared with the estimated cost on which the original guarantees are based. Should a new user come on to the line, at a later date, he must pay minimum guarantee also, and any advantage in revenue must be spread back over the other farms on the line..."

Bank Deposits      Comptroller of the Currency J.F.T. O'Connor announced recently that the total deposits of the 5,374 active national banks in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands on June 30, the date of the last call for statements of condition, aggregated \$26,200,453,000, which is a new high record for national banks. (Press.)

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Vol. LXII, No. 46.

Section 1.

August 24, 1936

## TO EXTEND LOANS IN DRY AREAS

W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said yesterday, the Associated Press reports, that farmers in drought areas who owe money to FCA agencies will get extended time in which to meet their payments, provided their cases are meritorious. No blanket extension of interest payments is contemplated, he said. When the drought or grasshoppers have caused extensive crop failure and seriously restricted income, the FCA agencies will consider extension -- treating each case on its own merits.

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## WEEDS CHECK EROSION

The Federal Soil Conservation Service, fighting the silt-storm menace, claimed a spectacular victory today in Central Utah, says an Associated Press report from Tooele, Utah. The once partly desolate Tooele Valley -- extending from the southern tip of Great Salt Lake -- is covered with clinging green growth. Stockmen solidly agree, conservation experts say, that never again will they allow land to become dust through over-use. With grass seed unable to take root, government workers turned last March to the farmer's most common enemies -- weeds. Tumble-weed, salt brush and Russian thistle were permitted to grow where they would. After weeds gained a foothold, rye and grass were seeded. Eventually, through controlled grazing, natural grasses will replace the weeds and the entire area will be restored to agricultural use.

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## BARUCH ON WAGE PACTS

A solution of world economic warfare through international agreements on minimum wages and maximum hours was proposed yesterday, says an Associated Press report from London, by Bernard M. Baruch after a visit with Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin. Every economic agreement, he said, between nations should be accompanied by an understanding or formula on a minimum wage and a maximum hour. Not that any nation should impose its ideas upon another, but any tariff or quota or money stabilization should have some stated minimum wage and maximum hour which a nation could not break without breaking the whole agreement.

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## SEAL CATCH LANDED

The Navy transport Vega arrived in Seattle yesterday, the Associated Press reports with the season's take of Pribilof Island sealskins, valued at \$1,750,000, which will be discharged and divided among the governments of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Seventy percent of the cargo of 52,466 skins will go to the United States, 15 percent to Great Britain and a like amount to Japan, under terms of the international sealing treaty.

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## Water Tires

"The air tire for tractors may be due soon to become the water tire," says an editorial in Farm Implement News (August 13). "At least, there is considerable experimenting along this line. The procedure is to utilize a special filler valve on the tire and then fill partially with water and add enough air to develop the required pressure. The object is to add needed weight for traction without having to use cast iron wheel weights. These cast wheel weights meet the need at ordinary field speeds, but when a tractor has a road speed that will permit running around 30 to 40 miles an hour, then the balancing of wheel weights is a problem not usually well solved. Lacking balance, the tractor vibrates and jumps like a scared jackrabbit. Water always stays balanced. Moreover it costs nothing and need not be shipped with the tractor, thus adding to freight charges. One of the smaller companies manufacturing tractors has found that is cheaper to deliver tractors in LCL quantities on their own wheels for distances up to 1,000 miles. Its machines have a high road speed gear. But they are not going on the road for such travel with any unbalanced wheel weights. It just isn't safe. The engineer of this company believes the water-weighted wheel to be the answer to its particular problem."

Hazardous  
Highway  
Bridges

F. D. McHugh, who writes on "Horse and Buggy Bridges" in Scientific American (September) says in the concluding paragraphs: "One state stands forth alone in this country in the completeness of her highway bridge records, and in her recognition of the fact that hundreds of these bridges constitute a menace to lives and property. Ohio has fought the problem through logically and frankly, confessing her failures, and doing her best to remedy them. Other states, by comparison, have been extremely backward--some criminally negligent! No matter where the fault apparently lies. Actually, each entire state as a whole is responsible for forgetting her dangerous bridges. The states themselves--officialdom and public alike--must take the situation in hand and study it through as Ohio has done, and apply the remedy as rapidly as possible. If they do not, there is certain to be a steadily mounting toll of lives as these forgotten bridges grow older and the economic loss will pile up to enormous totals. Bridges are not separate entities. They are as much a part of the highways on which they lie as are the road surfaces. They possess no special merit entitling them to discriminatory laissez-faire treatment. Indeed, since they are, at best, fixed objects seeming to invite collision, and, at the worst, potential death traps, perhaps more attention should be paid to them than to adjacent highways. Only when the country realizes the fact that 'horse and buggy' bridges are not compatible with safety will the road factor in the accident problem be on its way to a final solution."

Cheyenne  
Wheat

"Early replies from farmers making application for certification of their Cheyenne wheat fields indicates approval of the variety," says Grain & Feed Journals (August 12). "Many grew it in 1936 for the first time. Most of them this year agreed that it ripened several days before other wheat this year. It yielded slightly more in most cases, stood more and did not lodge. The University of Nebraska College of Agriculture considers Cheyenne the best all-around variety...For the past 5-year period it has the highest yield of any variety of wheat at Lincoln as well as for the average of all state stations."



**Fast Frozen  
Cheese**

"Walter V. Price, professor of dairy industry, University of Wisconsin, is the author of a new bulletin, Research Bulletin 130, 'Packaging American Cheese,' says American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (August 19). "It covers investigations in storing American cheese, fast freezing as applied to cheese, selection of cheese for packaging, etc. The summary follows: 'Fast freezing of cured cheese in small packages seems to be a practical method of modernizing its distribution...(1) cured cheese can be fast frozen and defrosted without injuring the quality of the cheese; (2) fast frozen packages of cheese can be held in frozen storage for several weeks without visible deterioration; (3) packages of defrosted cheese must be held at low temperatures to inhibit growth of mold if they are to be merchandized successfully; (4) fast freezing packages of American cheese seems to offer a practical means of modernizing the methods of distribution.'"

**Fertilizer for  
Phosphorus**

Combining a possible large-scale use for farm products with a very much more effective way to get phosphorus to the roots of growing plants, a new type of fertilizer developed by the Nevada College of Agriculture is being watched with greatest interest by both agricultural scientists and fertilizer manufacturers. Phosphorus is one of the most important of all fertilizer elements, yet it is at present one of the most inefficiently used. In the forms now commercially available, the phosphorus is grabbed by other chemical elements in the soil and held in insoluble form almost where it falls. It does not penetrate to any appreciable degree below the level disturbed by the plow, whereas most common crops and all orchard trees send their feeding roots far below the plowline. Obviously, a soluble fertilizer, that will penetrate deeper, is a highly desirable thing. Drs. Robert Stewart and V. E. Spencer have been experimenting with organic compounds of phosphorus, instead of the simpler inorganic ones now in use. They have been made several entirely new phosphate compounds, of which the most successful, both in its behavior in the soil and in its possibilities for economic manufacturer, are compounds with common glucose. (Science News Letter, August 22.)

**Grapefruit  
Juice**

Starting in a small way four years ago, the canning of grapefruit juice by plants in the South Texas citrus belt has assumed national proportions, with millions of cans of juice being shipped out of this section annually. More than 17 plants processed grapefruit culls during the past season. It has been estimated that about 20,000 tons of culls were used for this purpose, bringing returns to growers of about \$200,000. This by-product industry was definitely established in South Texas at a time when development of the fresh fruit market was slow, but now the quality of the canned product aids in creating a market for the fresh fruit in season. (American Fruit Grower, August.)

**Joshua Tree**

President Roosevelt has set aside as a national monument 825,340 acres in Riverside and San Bernadino Counties, California, and named it for the rare and rapidly diminishing Joshua tree. A representative stand of the plant which is limited in distribution will be protected from exploitation. (New York Times.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 21, 1936 -- Livestock at Chicago, closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 4.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 133 1/8-135 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 131 1/8-133 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 131-134; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth 138-145; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 120 3/4-125; Chi. 117 1/2-125 3/4; St. Louis 121 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 121-121 1/2. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 81 3/4-83 3/4. No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116 1/2-118; St. Louis 119; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 115 1/2-117 3/4. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 42 5/8-42 7/8; K.C. 47-48 1/2; St. Louis 47. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 131-133; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 113-123; No. 2 Minneap. 75-76. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203 1/2-210 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.85-\$2 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.90-\$3 in Cincinnati. Massachusetts Yellow onions 65¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock 65¢-85¢ in a few cities. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes \$2-\$2.85 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Illinois stock \$2.40-\$2.50 in Chicago. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets declined 12 points from the previous close to 11.73 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.85 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.53 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.48 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 35 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 3/4-21 cents; Y.Americas, 21-21 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 1/2-30 1/2 cents; Standards, 25-25 1/2 cents; Firsts, 22 1/2-23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 47.

Section 1

August 25, 1936

## COMMODITY EXCHANGE TEST

An answer to charges that the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 is unconstitutional was filed yesterday on behalf of the Federal Government, says a New York Times report from Chicago. Hearing on the suit for an injunction to block enforcement of the law will be held this afternoon before Federal Judge John P. Barnes. The government pointed out that only the procedural provisions of the act are now in effect. In urging the adequacy of ordinary legal remedies the answer pointed out that a complainant can appeal directly to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from any order issued by the Commodity Exchange Commission -- as was the case under the Grain Futures Act, predecessor of the disputed statute.

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## INDUSTRY INDEX UP

Recovering from last week's setback, the tempo of industry was moved up to within a fraction of the peak touched two weeks ago. The Associated Press index of industrial activity closed this week at 95.7 percent of the 1929-1930 average, compared with 95.1 last week and 73.7 in the same period a year ago. Operations in the steel industry for the current week advanced .3 of a point to 72.5 percent of capacity, compared with 72.2 last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

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## CANADIAN DROUGHT RELIEF

Successive dry spells in Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta have created a national problem which will be recognized as such by the government, Finance Minister Charles Dunning announced yesterday according to a Canadian Press report from Ottawa. The Finance Minister announced that agreements were being completed whereby, with federal-provincial cooperations, herds in the dried-out areas would be immediately salvaged, relief on a standard scale would be provided for those in the affected areas, aid of the Canadian Red Cross Society would be sought in rehabilitating farms in respect to run-down and exhausted household equipment, and the work of moving families to good soil would be continued.

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## MISSISSIPPI AT RECORD LOW

With the Mississippi river at its lowest level in eleven years, United States engineers of the Memphis district had six dredges working at top speed to keep a clear channel for navigation, the Associated Press reports from Memphis. The river gauge here stood at .1 of a foot below the zero level, and was the lowest since September 15, 1925, when the reading was .6 feet below zero.

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Fertilizer                Wall Street Journal (Aug. 21) reports, in part: "Keen  
Price                    competition and price cutting in the fertilizer industry  
Cutting                  last season reduced profits of American Agricultural Corp.  
                          and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. in the fiscal year  
ended June 30, 1936. American Agricultural showed only a small decline  
in net. . . Virginia Carolina, on the other hand, barely broke even. . .  
The difference in the showing of the two companies was due partly to the  
fact that American does a large part of its business in the North, where  
prices were firmer, and partly because it has a large and growing business  
in non-fertilizer chemicals from which normal profits were earned. . .  
Virginia Carolina does nearly all of its business in the cotton growing  
states, where competition was at its worst."

An Equity                An Article on Housing In Stockholm by William A. Robson  
From                    in The New Statesman and Nation (Aug. 1) says in part:  
Labor                    "The prospective tenant first selects his plot of land,  
                          which is leased to him by the City Council for sixty years.  
. . . The next step is for him to choose the type of house he prefers from a  
number of standardised models which have been developed by the minicipal-  
ity. . . The key to the whole scheme lies in this essential feature of  
partial construction by the prospective tenant, for by means of it he  
contributes approximately half the labour required on the actual site,  
thus materially reducing the cost of the house in terms of money. . .  
All the structural parts are standardised and the wall sections are pre-  
fabricated at the factory so that they arrive ready for erection with  
doors and window frames already in position. Gas and water pipes are  
delivered cut to precise measurements. The tenant is furnished with a  
handbook explaining exactly what he has to do. In each garden suburb  
there are skilled engineers to supervise his efforts, to assist in case  
of emergency and to keep a careful record of materials supplied. In  
addition, the city provides skilled labour for those parts of the work  
which are beyond the amateur, such as plumbing, electrical installation,  
sheet iron operations and so forth".

Gas Tax                  An editorial in Engineering News-Record (Aug. 20)  
Diversion                says in part: "Maine and California, a continent apart,  
                          propose this fall to put the question of road-tax diversion  
to the vote of the people. In common with scores of other states they  
have learned that legislatures and state executives are not dependable  
guardians of road-tax money for, when pressed by other expenses, they  
lack the courage to finance by independent levies. With this year in-  
cluded, over half a billion dolhrs diverted on the plea of depression  
will have been the exaction from taxes paid in the last half decade for  
highway improvement but not a dollar of which has gone into construction  
or maintenance. No twist in interpretation of the tax law nor pretense  
of borrowing the money can conceal the fact that road users in five  
years have been mulcted for half a thousand millions under false pre-  
tenses. The only way effectually to stop this is to ask action by the  
people and on their decision write honest laws to enforce it. . . This  
is the only way to get permanent action on tax diversion."



British Columbia Record      The Canada Lumberman (Aug. 15) reports: "An all-time high record for monthly overseas lumber shipments from British Columbia was established in June, and operations for the first six months of the year indicate the British Columbia lumber industry will set a new mark for its waterborne exports during the full year, according to reports reaching the provincial government. In June British Columbia shipped out 111,000,000 feet of lumber by boat, and this does not include anything that went by rail. This was a gain of 11,000,000 feet over May and marks a new high for monthly operations. June shipments brought to 556,898,728 board feet the total waterborne export for six months. This represents a gain of 158,000,000 feet, roughly 40 percent over the shipments in the first half of last year. The waterborne trade in the last two years has reached a new high mark."

Movies of Digestion      "Motion pictures of the interior of a steer's stomach as the animal digests its food were shown to the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting at Columbus, Ohio, recently", Science Service reports. "For 18 months scientists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and Ohio State University have been 'shooting' the stomach interiors of five steers through special openings in their sides. Plugs kept the openings closed normally and the animals lived normal lives, finally being sold on the market in good condition. Food and water, in the movie film, are seen to enter the stomach. Gradually the food is broken down to the proper consistency for passage on through the digestive system. At times, when the animal is not feeding, saliva is seen to enter the stomach in periodic spurts. Dr. Arthur F. Schalk and Prof. Francis W. Davis performed the experiments and took the motion pictures in the studies, which are being continued."

Tick As Reservoir Host      An article by Jerome T. Syverton and George Packer Berry in Science (Aug 21) reports research on vectors of equine encephalomyelitis. It says in part: "...These preliminary observations indicate that ticks of the genus Dermacentor may act as vectors of equine encephalomyelitis, Western strain. As far as we are aware, this is the first time that a tick of the genus Dermacentor has been implicated in the transmission of a filterable virus disease. Further studies which include other ticks are now in progress. It is significant that the geographical distribution of the disease corresponds to that of this vector and of other ticks belonging to the same genus".

Quarterly Journal of Economics      An article by F. B. Garver and Harry Trelogan of the University of Minnesota, in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, reviews and summarizes under the title, "The Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Reports of the Brookings Institution." J. M. Cassels of Harvard University is author of an article, "The Marketing Machinery of the United States."



## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 24 -- Livestock at Chicago, Closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 4.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 133  $\frac{3}{8}$ -135  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 131  $\frac{3}{8}$ -133  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -134 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth 137 $\frac{3}{4}$ -144 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\* K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 119; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 119. No. 2 rye Minneap. 81  $\frac{1}{8}$ -83  $\frac{1}{8}$ . No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116-117 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 118; No. 3 yellow Chi. 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ -116. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43; K.C. 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ -48 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 45-45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ . No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 118-128; No. 2 Minneap. 73-74. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 206-213.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$2 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow onions 65¢-80¢ per 50 pound sack in a few cities. New York stock 65¢-85¢ in city markets. Midwestern yellows 80¢-\$1 in the Middle West. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, 75¢-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Maryland and Delaware Elbertas \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.75 in consuming centers. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.40 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.60 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.63. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.40 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-30 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 48.

Section 1

August 26, 1936

COMMODITY                      A suit challenging the constitutionality of the  
EXCHANGE                      Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 on nineteen separate counts  
ACT UPHELD                      was dismissed in Federal District Court yesterday says an  
                                    Associated Press report from Chicago. Denying an injunction to restrain enforcement of the act, which became effective June 15, the court upheld the Government's contention the law was merely an extension of the provisions of the Grains Futures Act, which already has been held to be constitutional by the United States Supreme Court."

RECORD                              The first three weeks' sales on the Georgia tobacco  
TOBACCO                              market brought farmers \$17,585,270.27, the greatest sum  
SALES                              in the history of the industry in the State, says an Atlanta report to the Baltimore Sun. Garland Bagley, statistician of the State Department of Agriculture, said sales totaled 81,586,758 pounds, or an average of 21.55 cents a pound. Some of the markets are still in operation, but the auction season will end throughout the belt within a few days.

CCC WORK                              The planting of 62,336,000 forest trees, the control  
IN NEW YORK                              of insect pests over 1,731,373 acres, and the improvement  
                                    of 24,420 acres of standing forests are included in the work projects completed in the last three years in New York State by the Civilian Conservation Corps, it was announced yesterday by George H. Combs, Jr., New York State Director of the National Emergency Council. The work of the CCC in New York State, he said, is carried forward at present by 104 camps with a total of 16,704 young men selected by State agencies designated by the Department of Labor. Approximately 3,500 New York boys are assigned to camps in the Far West.

EMPLOYMENT                              Factory employment and payrolls in July reached the  
UP IN JULY                              highest level recorded since October, 1930, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced yesterday, the New York Times reports from Washington. While a gain of only about 2,000 industrial workers was recorded from June to July, there was a gain of about 1,000,000 over July, 1935, and the bureau further said that the slight July increase was contrary to the usual seasonal trend. Only three times in the last seventeen years has July shown an increase.



Basin                      The Weekly Kansas City Star (Aug. 19) prints a re-  
Lister                      port from Arriba, Colo., which says: "Farmers from four  
Success                      states are expected to meet at the farm of Charles T.  
Peacock near here Friday to see a demonstration of the  
Peacock system of farming which includes the use of a basin lister on  
his wheat ground. Mr. Peacock's wheat crop has averaged eighteen bushels  
to the acre since 1927. His yield this year was eighteen bushels an acre,  
said to be the only crop harvested in this section of Colorado this year.  
Mr. Peacock's machine makes deep furrows twenty inches apart and auto-  
matically dams them at regular intervals. Fields tilled in this manner  
catch and hold all the moisture that falls. Mr. Peacock believes he has  
enough moisture stored in the soil now to insure a wheat crop in 1937.  
For the day following the meeting at the Peacock farm, trips have been  
planned to Colorado deep well irrigation plants for those who are in-  
terested.

Motor                      A report from its Washington bureau in Wall Street  
Truck                      Journal (Aug. 24) says in part: "A motor carrier rate war  
Rate War                      which 'threatens' complete demoralization of motor trans-  
port service in nearly a score of Midwestern and South-  
western states has been referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission  
for appropriate action. In a complaint against 74 motor carrier con-  
cerns in those areas, the Mid-Western Motor Freight Tariff Bureau, Inc.,  
charged that rates have been reduced to such an extent that they are now  
'too low to preserve healthy and adequate common carrier motor vehicle  
service'. If such rates are permitted to continue in effect, it was  
asserted, they will 'result in the demoralization and elimination of  
adequate transportation service for the shipping public via the common  
motor vehicle lines.' "

Discuss                      The Biological Sciences section of the Proceedings of  
Natural                      the Royal Society includes a discussion of the Present  
Selection                      State of the Theory of Natural Selection with a short  
opening address by Professor D. M. S. Watson followed by  
reports and discussions by Professor N. W. Timofeeff-Ressovsky,  
Professor E. J. Salisbury, Dr. W. B. Turrill, Dr. T. J. Jenkin, Professor  
R. Ruggles Gates, Professor R. A. Fisher, C. Diver, Professor G. D.  
Hale Carpenter, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, Professor E. W. MacBride,  
and Dr. R. N. Salaman.

Rainfall                      "By measuring the water levels in the Great Lakes for  
Cycle Near                      the last century, scientists have now discovered that the  
Bottom                      great farming and grazing area in the North Central United  
States is near the bottom depth of what appears to be a  
46-year snow and rainfall cycle that is associated with the variations  
in the radiation coming from the sun," says a Science Service report.  
"Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and ex-  
pert on the solar cycles of radiation, states that the droughts of 1934  
and 1936 constitute striking evidence for the now-celebrated 23-year  
weather cycle which he first announced three years ago. The drainage  
areas of the North Central section have the local peculiarity of having  
their least precipitation at double this 23-year cycle."



Civil Service Examinations      The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examination for Accounting and Auditing Assistant (\$1,800); applications to be on file by Sept. 11, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; September 8, if received from States other than those named. Also examinations for Principal Administrative Officer (\$5600); Senior Administrative Officer (\$4600); Administrative Officer (\$3800) and Senior Administrative Assistant (\$3200). Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission not later than Sept. 14.

Drought Affects Carloadings      Wall Street Journal (Aug. 25) reports in part: "With preliminary estimates indicating that revenue freight carloadings last week continued around the level of the preceding week, the acute drought conditions in the West are becoming an increasing factor in the freight traffic comparison with 1935 and prior years. Ordinarily, loadings increase seasonally at this time. Since the peak of the Winter wheat movement was reached in the middle of July, loadings of grain and grain products have been declining steadily, in contrast to the situation a year ago when grain loadings began to expand in early August with the Spring wheat harvest after being held at abnormally low levels by the poor Winter wheat crop. On the other hand, the freight movement related to general industrial activity has thus far conformed closely, at substantially higher levels to the seasonal pattern in force a year ago."

California Grape Crop      Fruit Products Journal (August) reports: "The total production of all grape varieties in California for 1936 was estimated on July 1st at approximately 1,629,000 tons according to Bank of America Business Review. This is a substantial decrease from the 2,190,000 tons harvested in 1935. The July 1st forecast indicates a decrease in the production of all varieties; however, the greatest decline under last year's crop is indicated for raisin grapes. The reduced outlook of production this year is due to spring frost damage. On July 1, 429,000 tons of wine grapes were estimated to be produced this year as compared with 571,000 tons harvested in 1935. The production of raisin varieties is forecast at only 894,000 tons as against 1,248,000 tons (fresh basis) harvested in 1935. The production of table grapes is forecast at 306,000 tons. This compares with 375,000 tons harvested a year ago."

Heather Beetle Destructive      An editorial note on "The Heather Beetle", in Country Life (London, Aug. 15) says: "An unprecedented increase in this insect has taken place this year. In our last week's issue two important facts were established in the life cycle of the beetle. The female beetle does not necessarily die after laying its eggs, as was believed, but is capable of mating a second time. And the eggs are deposited not only on sphagnum moss, which was known, but apparently on the heather stems as well. This accounts for the spread of damage to dry moors where the moss is not present, and makes the finding of a remedy or check infinitely harder, since burning merely causes the insects to burrow into the ground."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 25, Livestock at Chicago, closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 4.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 131 5/8-133 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 129 5/8-131 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 128 3/4-132 3/4; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur.Duluth 135 3/4-142 3/4; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 115 3/4-121; Chi. 112 1/2-118; St. Louis 118; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 116 1/2-117; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95. No. 2 rye Minneap. 81-83; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 114-116 1/2; St. Louis 118; No. 3 yellow Chi. 113 1/2-117; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 42 1/2-42 3/4; K.C. 46-47 1/4; Chi. 44 1/2-45; St. Louis 46-46 1/2; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 120-129; No. 2 Minneap. 73-74. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 207-215.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.70-\$1.75 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock \$1.75-\$1.90 in New York. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York onions (Yellow) brought 65¢-90¢ per 50 pound sack in terminal markets. Massachusetts stock 65¢-75¢ in the East. Midwestern Yellows 75¢-90¢ in Cincinnati. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.75 per bushel basket in city markets. Illinois Elbertas \$2-\$2.50 in Chicago. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 85¢-\$1.35 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.45 in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets advanced 7 points from the previous close to 11.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.80 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.46 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 11.42 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 34 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 20 1/2-20 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-30 cents; Standards, 24-25 cents; Firsts, 22 1/2-23 cents. (Prepared By BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 49.

Section 1

August 27, 1936

## TO COLLECT CORN LOANS

The Commodity Credit Corporation is preparing, the Associated Press reports, to order collection of loans due on July 1 last on the 1935 corn crop amounting to approximately \$1,000,000. Officials said they had not pressed for collection because when the drought raised the price of corn the corn under seal on farms was worth two to three times the loan of 45 cents a bushel and protected the corporation amply. A spokesman for the Federal agency said farmers could sell about one-third of their corn under seal for enough to pay the loans and other charges in full. The last check, he said, showed about 2,500,000 bushels stored on farms to secure unpaid loans. Loans were made last season on nearly 30,000,000 bushels.

## SEARS SALES A RECORD

With sales running the largest in the company's history, Sears, Roebuck & Co. today reported net profits the first half of the current fiscal year were about 70 per cent higher than for the same period a year ago, the Washington Post reports from Chicago. Sales for the first six periods this year totaled \$217,531,666, an increase of 22 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year. For the first six months of 1929 sales totaled \$192,728,711.

## MOTOR CARRIER RULING

The Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled yesterday that a highway carrier which transported a particular class of freight exclusively on June 1, 1935, could not subsequently move other classes without proof of public convenience and necessity. Under the law which placed interstate trucks and omnibuses in the jurisdiction of the commission operators were entitled to continue services they provided on June 1, 1935, without applying to the commission for certificates in the manner required in obtaining sanction for services started after that date (New York Times).

## FOREIGN TRADE REPORT

An unfavorable trade balance for July, as was reported also for June, was shown in foreign trade statistics given out yesterday by the Commerce Department, but at the same time both exports and imports were larger than in July, 1935, says a New York Times report. Exports rose about 3 per cent and imports 9 per cent in the year. Compared with June, exports fell off about 4 per cent, while imports increased about 2 per cent.



**Vitamin C In Milk** In an editorial, "The Antiscorbutic Factor In Cow's Milk", the Journal of the American Medical Association (Aug. 22) reviews some recent research and concludes: "Fortunately, the consumer can be assured that the vitamin C content of raw milk supplied by a modern dairy can be practically constant throughout the year. In the interests of high milk production rations fed can be uniform and of good nutritive quality at all times. Pasteurized milk likewise can supply not only uniform amounts but as much of this essential vitamin as fresh milk. Hence the amount of cevitamic acid which the consumer may obtain from milk will depend in large measure on the methods of handling this food between the time of its delivery and its consumption. Serious losses in the antiscorbutic factor may occur in the home or hospital as the result of such simple procedures as mixing or decanting. A significant decrease in vitamin C has been reported in milk that stood from six to eight hours in the dark, even though it was cold. Reheating milk also lowers its potency; a loss of 20 per cent was observed after five minutes of light boiling; but in heating milk an aluminum pan was as satisfactory as glass in conserving the cevitamic acid present. Nevertheless, the ordinary handling of milk in the home or in the hospital will inevitably cause some deterioration in its vitamin C potency. The inherent nutritional virtues of milk have been vastly improved by modern contributions to the hygienic production and handling of this valuable food. The recent biochemical studies point the way to still further conservation of the nutritive values of milk."

**Motor Carrier Safety** An editorial note in Power Wagon (August) says: "Proposed safety regulations for motor carriers subject to the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 have just been issued by the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These proposals, which embody the best practices of successful operators, and conform to the laws and regulations of various states relate to safety of operation and equipment. Criticism of and comment on the regulations are solicited from all operators. They offer a basis of uniformity which interstate operators have thus far lacked. They set up standard qualifications for drivers, uniform rules of the road, and requirements as to the reporting of accidents."

**Top Soil Holds Moisture** "Drought in the South this year," says a brief article in Southern Agriculturist (September), "has taught farmers the importance of saving the soil. Where the topsoil had been well protected from erosion stands of cotton, corn and other crops did not seem to be seriously affected by the drought. Where the topsoil had been lost through sheet erosion, the land was baked, and had a very poor stand. It is the first few inches of the top soil which contain most of the organic matter and fertility necessary for plant growth and as erosion removes this top layer, the fertility and productivity of the land is diminished and is especially noticeable in years of insufficient moisture."

**Fasciation Injury** In Florists' Review, (Aug. 20) Paul E. Tilford of Ohio Experiment Station discusses fasciation of sweet peas, an infectious disease which also attacks chrysanthemums, geraniums, petunias, and other ornamentals. He recommends seed sterilization with red copper oxide, and steam-sterilization of the soil.



New Diet of Oatmeal      "Protoplasm, the material basis of life, is grown in quantity for experimental purposes in the laboratory of Dr. William G. Camp of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. He feeds it on a simple diet of oatmeal and water," says a Science Service report. "Dr. Camp's material consists of myxomycetes or slime-molds, very lowly organisms on the dividing-line between plant and animal life, whose bodies consist of naked masses of practically pure protoplasm. They flow around on moist decaying logs in the woods and in other damp places. Slime-molds have been cultivated by other scientists on shallow dishes filled with agar-jelly containing oatmeal, but in Dr. Camp's new technique the troublesome agar is done away with, making the protoplasmic mass much easier to gather. He simply folds gauze or filter-paper over one of the shallow dishes, leaving it empty. Then he sets the dish in a wide-mouthed jar containing a little water. The water soaks out into the gauze or paper, making the kind of a place where slime-molds like to grow. On the wet gauze he 'plants' a few bits of inactive slime-mold material, which presently begins growing and creeping about. Then he sprinkles oatmeal directly on it, and covers the little dish up with a glass lid. The creeping protoplasmic substance engulfs the oatmeal and digests it. As fast as it will 'eat', Dr. Camp gives it more oatmeal, until at last he has it in thick sheets, covering the whole gauze layer and creeping up on the sides of the glass jar. It is then an easy matter to scrape it off with a thin-bladed spatula or other suitable instrument."

Numbered Farm Houses      A brief item in Country Home (September) reports: "Numbers for farm houses may seem just a bit too citified, but that the plan has advantages is proved by the fact that there are about 600 miles of public roads in the states of Oregon and Washington on which every farm has a number. In the National Grange Monthly, Merton T. Cross, author of the plan, explains how it works. The numbers not only indicate the highway, but distance and direction from the courthouse. All numbered farms are then listed in a directory which also gives the telephone number, principal farm products and number of acres in the farm. This directory is very useful for buyers (also we suspect for salesmen) but the advantages of the plan seem to outweigh any disadvantages. It is probable that a bill will be introduced in the next Congress, providing for the numbering of all farm homes."

Plan For Industrial Economics      The Paper Trade Journal (Aug. 20) prints a report from its Washington correspondent which says in part: "There is a movement on foot now at the Department of Commerce for the creation of a so-called division of industrial economics in that department, which would be comparable to industry to what the bureau of agricultural economics, in the Department of Agriculture now is to farmers of the country. If this new bureau should eventuate, it would take care of many things not now done by the department of commerce such as a study of distribution which has long been on the mind of the secretary of commerce and many other studies of an economic nature of the business and industrial structure which has never been done by the commerce department and which is well within its province."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 26, Livestock at Chicago, Closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.65-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 133-135; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 131-133; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 128 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth 135 $\frac{1}{4}$ -142 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 116-120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 114-119; St. Louis 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>a</sup>; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95. No. 2 rye Minneap. 81 1/8-83 1/8. No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115 $\frac{1}{4}$ -117; St. Louis 118; No. 3 yellow Chi. 114-117 $\frac{1}{4}$ . No. 3 white oats Minneap. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43; K.C. 45-47 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ . No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 73-74. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 207-216.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$1.90 and Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Mid-western stock 75¢-\$1 in the Middle West. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$3 per barrel in the East; \$2.25 f.o.b. East Shore Va. and Md. points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in Chicago. Virginia Elberta peaches 60¢-\$2.75 per bushel basket, all sizes in city markets. Maryland and Delaware stock \$1.25-\$2.50 in consuming centers. Illinois Elbertas \$2-\$2.50 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.64 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.75. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.43 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.40 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by RAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.

a/ Nom.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 50.

Section 1.

August 28, 1936

## BUSINESS INDEXES RISING

Continued general improvement in business conditions throughout the country was noted yesterday in a report by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System listing various indexes of business activity for the months of June and July, 1936, compared with June, 1935. The board's preliminary index of industrial production for July, says a report to the Baltimore Sun, showed a twenty-five per cent. gain over the corresponding figure for July last year and a gain of nearly five per cent. over the June, 1936, index. The report included a tabulation of indexes of factory employment in a wide range of industries which showed the leather and tobacco products industries lagging, while all others registered further gains above the July, 1935, level.

## DROUGHT COMMITTEE REPORTS

President Roosevelt, says a Bismarck report by Charles W. Hurd to the New York Times, yesterday received a report by the Great Plains Drought Area Committee urging detailed studies looking toward a shift in the whole economy of the Dust Bowl and creation of a Federal-State board to carry out a program of water and land conservation. The committee, headed by Morris L. Cooke, which met him here after touring by motor through the heart of the 40,000,000-acre drought region, gave the President a blunt warning that we endanger our democracy if we allow the great plains or any other section of the country to become an economic desert. The newspaper prints the committee's summary of its report.

## CIVIL SERVICE REPORT

A report of the Civil Service Commission yesterday revealed that while the number of civil service jobs has increased during the past year, the percentage of Government positions actually under the merit system is the lowest in years, the Washington Post reports. The survey showed 824,259 persons in the Government service on June 30, of whom 498,725 were in the merit system and 325,534 had no civil service status. On a percentage basis, only 60 per cent of the employees are now in civil service. Last year classified positions were 63.2 per cent of the total, 66.9 per cent in 1934, 79.7 in 1933 and 80.1 per cent in 1932.

## PASSENGER REVENUES RISE

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which led in the movement to reduce passenger fares in the East, reported yesterday that its passenger revenues in July amounted to \$1,075,819 against \$875,957 in July, 1935, an increase of 22.3 per cent. For the first seven months of 1936 its passenger revenues were \$6,311,647, against \$5,581,942 correspondingly last year, an increase of 13 per cent. (Washington Post)



Fur Farming                "Fur farming", says an editorial note in Country Home (September), "appears to be gaining in repute, especially since the get-rich-quick highbinders have so generally been exposed. There is no reason why fur farming should be regarded as either a trick or a trivial business. Those who follow it successfully have to invest all the intelligent diligence that other livestock production requires, plus ability to meet difficulties that arise because loss is known about the ailments and peculiarities of the fur-bearers. Not generally known is the fact that furs constitute the eighth or ninth largest import into the United States. Fur imports were exceeded in 1934 by coffee, sugar, rubber, paper, silk, wood-pulp, fruits and tin -- all agricultural, incidentally, except tin. . . ."

Study                    An article on "Improving the World's Diet" in The World's Field, (London, Aug. 8), says in part: "Peasants have al- Diet                    ways enough to eat is a saying that is belied by the almost tragic situation of large masses of the rural population, particularly in Eastern Europe. From the nutritional and health standpoint their conditions are little better than those of the poorest in the industrial areas of this and other countries. In the world as a whole, agriculturists constitute a large and important section of the total community -- in many cases exceeding one-half of the population. The prosperity of farmers, peasants and agricultural workers is therefore an essential element in any policy directed towards improved nutrition. It will not do then to imagine that the cure for malnutrition in the towns lies in lowering the prices paid to farmers for their produce. The gain of one would aggravate the trouble of the other, and the world as a whole would be no better served. This point is made clear in the report of the League of Nations Mixed Committee on the problem of nutrition which has been sitting under Lord Astor's chairmanship. The committee has given the world a valuable preliminary survey of the problem and made several constructive suggestions to the Government for improving the dietary of the people and combating malnutrition."

Flood and Drought                Harpers Magazine (September) includes articles, "Behind the Drought," by Stuart Chase, and "Enter the Cotton Picker," by Robert Kenneth Straus. In one section of his comprehensive article, Mr. Chase considers as a typical problem the water question in the Central Valley of California, and says: "To hold the valley means to keep the water from rushing to the Pacific. But to keep the water means to stop erosion on the slopes of the Sierras, to check over-grazing, to bring the grass and the forest back. It means collective effort, strict stipulations for land use, the end of speculative developments, and very careful rules as to the use and re-use of water. It means the building of reservoirs, and cheap power to pump water where it is needed. From the engineering point of view, the problem is capable of solution. Competent reports have already been filed and some work already started. The Sacramento River has an excess of water at certain seasons which can be held by dams and fed to the San Joaquin Valley by pumping. In this way pressure can be maintained to control the salinity of the delta. But the program, to succeed, calls for more collective action and responsibility than the people of the valley have ever undertaken."



Does Food  
Influence  
Sex?

Richard Gerstell is author of an article in Pennsylvania Game News (August) on "Sex Ratio of Whitetail Deer Progeny." He says in part: ". . . The fawn crop produced on the over-browsed portion of the Pennsylvania deer range showed a sex ratio wherein the female individuals outnumbered the male individuals by more than 2 to 1, while on the less heavily browsed portions of the range, the ratio never equaled or exceeded a 2 to 1 ratio in favor of the females. This discovery is of particular interest because it indicates that there is possibly some very close connection between food conditions and sex determination. Apparently, the relationship acts as a direct proportionate. During the winter of 1934-5, browsing conditions were generally considered poorer in Clinton County than in any other section of the State and hundreds of deer are known to have died from malnutrition in that county during the period in question. . Also, the sex ratio figures presented in the table heretofore referred to show that the sex ratio of the 1935 fawn crop was most grossly out of balance in the county last mentioned. . . On the other hand, the counties of Bradford, Warren and Forest were not during the winter of 1935-36 subjected to heavy over-browsing and examination of the table reveals the fact that these counties show for the 1935 fawn crop the most nearly balanced sex ratios. Thus, it seems that the poorer the food conditions, the greater the tendency toward the production of females."

Duck In  
New York  
Refuges

An article in Game Breeder & Sportsman (August) says in part: "A quick survey of the main swamp and marsh nesting grounds over New York indicates fully as large a duck crop as in past years. Western drought conditions insofar as they affect Wildlife have not yet found their counterpart in New York State, according to experts in the New York State Conservation Department. It is known that in many areas, in addition to the normal number of black ducks, wood ducks and blue-winged teal, large numbers of young mallards are to be found, -- the result of an early spring distribution of mallard breeders throughout the State. Taking active and enthusiastic steps to cooperate with the federal government and the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey in the campaign to save the migratory waterfowl, the Conservation Department started to provide nesting and resting places for waterfowl on its various game refuges and game farms over the State three years ago. To date 59 ponds have been or are being constructed by CCC Camp labor to serve as permanent production areas for wild ducks."

Oklahoma  
Soil  
Saving

"The influence of the Soil Conservation Service", says a Stillwater, Oklahoma, report to Dallas News (Aug. 22), "on Oklahoma farmers is shown by the fact that 250,000 acres of land have been subjected to erosion control work. All of these were on farms not co-operating with service on SEC projects, but were purely voluntary undertakings. This is in addition to soil conservation practices adopted through other demonstrations and the work of county farm agents, vocational agriculture teachers and others. Terracing holds first place in popularity with farmers outside project areas, with contour farming ranking second. Surveys show that in the last two years, 2,124 outside farmers have built terraces on their land as a result of having seen terraces in use on farms of SEC co-operators. Contour farming has been adopted by 1,668 farmers outside the projects and camp areas."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 27 -- Livestock at Chicago, closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $133\frac{3}{4}$ - $135\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $131\frac{3}{4}$ - $133\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $128\frac{1}{2}$ - $132\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hd. Am.Dur. Duluth  $135\frac{1}{2}$ - $142\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\* K.C.  $116\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $114$ - $120\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S. R.Wr. St. Louis 118-119; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95. No. 2 rye Minneap.  $81\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}$ . No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 116; No. 3 yellow Chi. 113-115; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $42\frac{3}{4}$ - $43\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 45-47; Chi.  $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $46\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 120-127; No. 2 Minneap. 73-74. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $206\frac{1}{2}$ - $215\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$1.90 in New York. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions brought 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.25-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Delaware and Maryland Elbertas \$1-\$2.50 in a few cities. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$3.25 per barrel in the East; \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.45-\$1.65 per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.66 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.58. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.48 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.45 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score,  $34\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $34\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $20\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $20\frac{1}{2}$ - $20\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-31 cents; Standards, 25- $25\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
Chicago - Nominal.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 51.

Section 1.

August 29, 1936

## RAILROAD EARNINGS DOUBLE

J. Fred Essary in a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun says railroad earnings are regarded in most quarters as more surely reflecting trade conditions than any other industrial barometer, not excepting activity in steel. That is why advance reports made public today by the Association of American Railroads, showing an increase in net railway operating income of more than 100 per cent. in July, 1936, over July, 1935, was the most important piece of business news to reach the capital in a long time. The net operating income as already reported for the past July is shown to be \$61,113,129. That compared with \$26,706,708 in the same month of a year ago. In other words, this income more than doubled.

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## PROTEST CANADA WHEAT PRICE

Protest against continuance of the Canadian Wheat Board's fixed price of  $87\frac{1}{2}$  cents a bushel came from organized agriculture in Western Canada yesterday after wheat had declined in world markets, the Associated Press reports from Regina. Representatives of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat pools announced that the whole marketing question now was receiving renewed attention in the light of the latest developments.

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## COMMODITY EXCHANGE TEST

Charging an infringement of State's rights, the Kansas City Board of Trade challenged constitutionality of the new Commodity Exchange Act in a suit filed in Federal Court in Kansas City, says an Associated Press report to the Baltimore Sun. The petition stated that buying and selling of grain for future delivery is in each and every instance intrastate commerce and such transactions do not require or provide for shipment or transportation from one State to another and do not directly involve any shipments in interstate commerce.

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## FRENCH FIX WHEAT PRICE

France's newly created National Wheat Office, says a Paris wireless to the New York Times, yesterday fixed the price of wheat at 130 francs a quintal, with a rising scale monthly until June of next year. The decision represents a compromise after two all-day discussions between representatives of the different interests. The price finally adopted provides an initial price of 130 francs, to be increased each month by 1 franc until January. Beginning in February there will be an increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  francs each month until the end of June. In expectation of a high price for wheat the bread price in France has been raised three times this month.

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Changes In Soviet Exports      An introductory summary to an article in Economic Survey (June) on "Changes In The Character of the Soviet Export Trade," by M. M. Zhirmunski says: "In 1935. . . Very great changes occurred in the character of the foreign trade of the USSR. In 1935 and still more in 1936 the USSR curtailed to a greater extent than formerly exports of foodstuffs and consumers' goods, the latter being utilised in the first instance to satisfy the rapidly growing needs of the population of the Soviet Union. During these two years many relatively unremunerative exports were stopped. In 1935 exports of eggs, honey, wine and various kinds of canned goods were discontinued, and in 1936 exports of apples, grapes, various kinds of fish and makhorka. Other goods that are no longer exported include rubber footwear, silk fabrics, cycle and motorcycle tyres, while exports of cotton and linen piece goods, footwear, thread, sewing machines, electric lamps and other commodities have been reduced. Exports of the staple goods supplied by the Soviet Union have considerably increased and this has enabled exporting organisations to concentrate their attention on a smaller number of commodities."

"Two Encouraging Straws"      Under this title Wall Street Journal (August 27) says editorially: "Although the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, showing the increase of factory employment in July as a million over the corresponding month a year ago with a \$42,000,000 gain in payroll for the same period, are impressive enough, more interest at the moment attaches to a figure superficially less impressive. That is the gain of just 2,000 in those employed in July over June. This contraseasonal increase is in marked contrast with the July record of other years, which normally shows a decline against June. Not so much as an explanation of this advance but as an earnest of the future, the gain in new financing is encouraging. Registration statements made public by the SEC day before yesterday indicate that of the \$79,000,000 total, about \$43,000,000 stands for new money financing. In short, more than half of this large total -- large for this time of year at any rate -- stands for additional capital coming into industry, rather than the refinancing which has been the rule during most of this year and last. . ."

New Zealand Embargo      An article in The Field (August 15) says: "During the past few weeks, since the United Kingdom has been entirely free from foot and mouth disease, several consignments of pedigree stock have been shipped to Canada and the United States. South Africa and Australia have for some time been regular customers through the London quarantine station which provides every possible safeguard against infection being carried by livestock exported, even when there are one or two cases of foot and mouth disease in the United Kingdom. New Zealand is the only country which refuses to take livestock from this country even when there is no suspicion of foot and mouth disease here, as at the present time. The veterinary profession in New Zealand has again given its opinion that there is no conceivable risk of disease being brought into the Dominion by way of stock imported through the quarantine station, but it appears that the embargo has become a political question which successive Governments have preferred not to touch."



Research                    "The Australian Government," says a note in Science  
To Aid                    (August 15), "has announced that the work of the Council  
Industry                   for Scientific and Industrial Research is to be extended  
                         in the interests of secondary industry generally. Since  
its establishment in 1926, the Council has deliberately restricted its  
attention to problems of the primary producing industries, though no  
such restriction is imposed upon it by the Act under which it is con-  
stituted. It has always been assumed that an extension was only a mat-  
ter of time in view of the contraction of world markets for primary prod-  
ucts and the consequent pressure to increase the home market by expand-  
ing secondary industries."

Special                    Editor & Publisher (August 22) includes a special 32  
Agricultural               page section devoted to crop reports and agricultural  
Number                    buying forecasts from correspondents in all parts of the  
                         country. The first two articles are by H. R. Tolley,  
AAA Administrator, and Joseph A. Becker, Chairman of the Crop Reporting  
Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Synthetic                   A recent report by Science Service says: "Artificial  
Vitamin B                   production by chemical methods of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, the beri-  
                         beri preventing vitamin, has finally been achieved by  
Dr. R. R. Williams of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and Dr. J. K. Kline  
of the Research Laboratories of Merck and Company. Collaborating in the  
research leading up to the vitamin synthesis, part of which was done at  
Columbia University and part at the laboratories of Merck and Company,  
were Prof. H. T. Clarke, Dr. E. R. Buchman and R. E. Waterman and A. E.  
Ruehle. The vitamin, it is claimed, can be produced much more cheaply  
by the synthetic process, difficult though it is, than by previously  
developed methods of extracting it from natural sources. All higher  
plants synthesize vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, but Dr. Williams and co-workers did not  
follow the plant method of manufacture in producing the vitamin in their  
laboratories. Instead they worked from simple chemical molecules, build-  
ing them up step by step into the complicated molecule that is vitamin  
B<sub>1</sub>. The synthetic product they achieved confirms the chemical picture  
of the vitamin molecule which Dr. Williams recently announced."

Crop                        "By crop insurance is meant," says Eugene Butler in  
Insurance                   Progressive Farmer (September), "insurance against nature's  
                         destruction by drouth, hail, or flood, rather than against  
man's shiftlessness or price fluctuations. And it has been suggested  
that the insurance premium be paid in the form of the commodity itself.  
It has been shown that one-third to two-thirds of the excess yield of  
wheat, if paid only in years of good yields, which have covered cost of  
insurance up to 75 per cent of average yield in poor crop years. Such  
a plan would tie in splendidly with the ever normal granary plan, with  
crop insurance requirements serving as the bulwark against years of  
scarcity. It would also provide a form of price stabilization, but no  
funds would be required to buy up the commodity. . . Production control  
and soil conservation could be made a part of the contract for crop in-  
surance by providing that a farmer's crop would be insured as to produc-  
tion of a specific number of acres, provided he planted the remaining  
acres in soil-improvement crops."







# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 52

Section 1

August 31, 1936

## COTTON PICKER

"The cotton South was awaiting yesterday an actual field test of the mechanical cotton picker..." says Felix Belair, Jr., in a Stoneville, Mississippi, report to the New York Times. "From Texas plains to the Piedmont district of the Carolinas, cotton planters were en route to the Delta Experiment Station at Stoneville to see for themselves what the invention of John D. and Mack Rust will do when drawn by tractor today through a field of blooming fiber..."

## SCIENCE CONGRESS

The vanguard of 2,500 American and Canadian scholars arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, last night, for the opening today of a two-week conference of arts and sciences in connection with Harvard's 300th anniversary celebration. During the conference, which ends September 12, 72 leading world scholars will present papers on the whole field of human culture and thought, many aspects of scientific effort, man's status in the world today and the complex relations of national and racial groups. (United Press.)

## ELECTRIC ENERGY

The prediction that the use of electricity will increase as rapidly in the next fifteen years as in the last fifteen years, with a doubling of the present use, has been made by those who have prepared surveys for the Third World Power Conference, scheduled to begin sessions in Washington on September 7, representatives of the conference announced yesterday. All reporting nations, it was added, have noted a sharp increase in the production and use of electric energy following the low point of consumption throughout the world since 1932, and, in most instances, output has reached or surpassed the 1929 level. (New York Times.)

## JERSEY "87" PEACH

A new experimental peach, known only as "87", is being harvested at Hammonton, New Jersey, for the first time, says a report in the New York Times. It promises to surpass in popularity the Elberta variety, for which this section of the state is famous. The peach, developed several years ago by the New Jersey Experiment Station, is a trifle larger than the Elberta, has less fuzz on its skin and ripens several weeks earlier. The fruit did not reach maturity during the last two years because of the severe early frosts, which destroyed the buds.



Japanese Pyrethrum Crop      Japan's current pyrethrum crop, part of which has already been harvested, is estimated to be approximately 22 percent heavier than that of last year and about 75 percent in excess of the 1934 output, according to a report by the Commerce Department. Should these estimates prove accurate Japan's pyrethrum crop will aggregate 30,000,000 pounds, which compares with 24,400,000 pounds in 1935; 17,189,000 pounds in 1934; 13,361,000 pounds in 1933; and about 11,250,000 pounds in 1932. Demand has so far been slack. Despite unusually low prices, foreign buyers, and particularly those from the United States, are avoiding commitments in anticipation of further price declines.

Grading Tobacco and Cotton      An editorial in Progressive Farmer (September) says: "To grade tobacco and class (grade and staple) cotton accurately requires long training and much experience. And at best it is merely an opinion, even though based on trained and discriminating judgment. The number of grades is large and the differences between near grades not well marked. Therefore, the average producer cannot learn to grade his tobacco or class his cotton, and as a result a large part of these crops is sold by producers without knowing the value of their products. For a quarter of a century the writer has contended that since it is not possible for many producers to be able to accurately grade their tobacco or class their cotton before offering it for sale, this service should be given them by the government. A practice which makes the buyer the sole judge of the value of a product as determined by its quality is plainly unsound. . . Tobacco farmers will do well to take advantage of the new government grading service. And no cotton farmer should market a bale this year without first knowing both its grade and staple."

Comment on Crop Insurance      In The Magazine of Wall Street (August 29), "E.K.T.'s" correspondence from Washington includes a paragraph: "Crop insurance will be the catch-word in next year's farm legislation, but features of government production control and payments to farmers will remain. Secretary Wallace's long-time pet idea of 'ever-normal-granary' can be achieved by a so-called insurance plan whereby farmers turn over surplus crops to Government which holds them in warehouses to be turned back to farmers in lean years. Production control would be achieved through state laws providing payments for soil conservation practices under plans approved by Washington and with state payments matched by Federal contributions. Still somewhat nebulous these plans will be talked up in farm belt during fall, and the idea will appear to come from farm leaders rather than from brain trust. Much more will be heard on this in next few months."

Australian Wool Markets      The Pastoral Review (Melbourne, July 16) discusses "China as a Possible Wool Customer" in an editorial which says in part: "Recent experience such as the loss of Continental wool customers and, more lately, the cessation of Japanese buying, have made it very clear that in the multiplicity of buyers lies the greatest safeguard of the Australian woolgrowing industry. Dependent as we have been of recent years on two countries, viz., the



United Kingdom and Japan, for the purchase of nearly two-thirds of the clip, there has been a constant element of danger in the situation. It was only necessary for some political or economic disturbance, involving one or other of those countries, to put a stop to the affected country's buying for the Australian woolgrower to be landed in an extremely uncomfortable position. The possibility, as we know to our cost, became a reality last month, and, though unpleasant enough, out of evil may come good if it induces greater efforts to widen wool's circle of clients. It has long been advocated that restoration of the buying power of the Continental 'gold' countries should be assisted by assessing the Commonwealth tariff against them on the mint par rate of gold, as is already done with respect to Great Britain. As for potential new customers no effort should be spared to cultivate trade with them. In this direction China has definite possibilities, and probably the new Wool Board will make an increase of wool consumption in that country one of the first objectives of its campaign. . . . Whatever the outcome of the trouble with Japan, the wool industry in this country must increase its customers. The whole world wants wool, if it can get it at a reasonable price, and there is no obstacle in the way of its doing so that cannot be surmounted by commercial acumen and political tact and common sense."

Potato                      An editorial in American Potato Journal (August) says  
Harvesting                in part: ". . . With the promise of an excellent price the  
Losses                    growers should take every precaution to avoid unnecessary  
                             waste in the harvesting operations. Considerable attention has been given to methods which might be adopted for the prevention of cuts, bruises, sun-scald and other injuries associated with the harvesting operation. . . . The grower who sells his crop directly from the field frequently does not fully appreciate the extent to which the crop is injured. . . . The grower should make a close examination of the tubers at the beginning of each of the harvesting operations. If any one of these is found to be causing injury, precautions should be taken to see that the cause is eliminated. This may require a change in the digger, padding the digger or possibly the grader, the substitution of a different type of picking basket, or other procedure. With present prices the grower owes it to himself to eliminate all unnecessary loss to the crop. A good price likewise entitles the consumer to a high quality product."

Cobalt                      The New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology  
Deficiency                (July) includes several articles reporting investigations  
Disease                    of deficiency diseases of livestock -- particularly sheep --  
                             and known variously as bush sickness, Glenhope ailment, and Morton Mains disease. A summary by J. K. Dixon of Cawthron Institute, Nelson, N. Z., says "the investigations have shown conclusively that cobalt supplements are completely effective both as a preventive and a cure in the control of lamb sickness at Morton Mains. Experiments have been made on lambs from unsound country at three stages of the sickness -- namely, before any signs of sickness developed; at the stage when lambs had stopped thriving but were not showing marked symptoms of sickness; and thirdly, when they were in extremis. In each case great improvements took place. . . . Acid extracts of the Bluff soil and the Bluff soil itself were successful in preventing the onset of the sickness so long as cobalt was present."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 28 -- Livestock at Chicago, closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat, Minneap.  $131\frac{1}{2}$ - $133\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $129\frac{1}{2}$ - $131\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $125\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth  $132\frac{3}{4}$ - $139\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C.  $114\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $119\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $116\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $117\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92; No. 2 rye Minneap.  $79\frac{1}{2}$ - $82\frac{1}{4}$ . No. 2 yellow corn K.C.  $112$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 113; No. 3 yellow Chi.  $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 112. No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ -42; K.C.  $44\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $43\frac{3}{4}$ -45; St. Louis  $45$ - $45\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 131-133; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-125; No. 2 Minneap. 69-70. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $206\frac{1}{2}$ - $216\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.80-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island Cobblers \$1.85-\$1.90 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$2.80 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Virginia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.50-\$2.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Maryland and Delaware stock \$1.75-\$2.60 in leading markets. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 80¢-\$1.50 per bushel basket in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. East Shore Va. and Md. points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.50-\$1.85 in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points from the previous close to 11.54 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.53. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.38 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $20\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $20\frac{1}{2}$ - $20\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Firsts, 23- $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 53

Section 1

September 1, 1936

**AGRICULTURAL READJUSTMENT** Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the drought committee which met President Roosevelt in the Midwest last week, said yesterday that the President has in mind a survey of possible new Federal laws "to assist agricultural readjustment and the conservation of water and soil." Asked how long it would take to complete the rehabilitation program which the committee recommended to the President, Mr. Cooke replied it had taken the drought area "fifty years to get that way and it should not be too much to ask twenty to twenty-five years for reclaiming it." "The President directed us to coordinate the activities of various Federal agencies now at work in the drought area and to prepare a reference map on agricultural practices and water conditions to be used in carrying out a rehabilitation program," he reported. (A.P.)

**COTTON-PICKING MACHINE** Felix Belair, Jr., in a Stoneville, Miss., report to the New York Times, says: "A ponderous machine, 10 feet high, lumbered through a delta cotton field near Stoneville yesterday and in less than an hour picked more cotton with its moistened steel fingers than a man could gather by hand from daylight to nightfall...It was estimated by W. E. Ayres, head of the agricultural experiment station at Stoneville and recognized cotton authority, that the Rust machine picked cotton at the rate of about 400 pounds per hour...None who saw the machine in operation could deny its ability to pick cotton under conditions of crop and land such as prevail around Stoneville. Yet many went away skeptical and many were the objections voiced by planters and experts who came from all parts of the Cotton Belt to see what the machine would do..."

**R.R. EARNINGS AT 6-YEAR HIGH** American Class 1 railroads yesterday reported their best seven months since 1930 with an increase of 35.3 percent in net operating income over the same period last year. The report, made public by the Association of American Railroads, showed a net income of \$300,021,056 for 1936 through July, the largest since the net of \$460,000,000 for the same period six years ago. This was at the annual rate of 2.30 percent on the 140 roads' property investments, compared with a 1.69 percent return in the same period last year, when the net was only \$221,695,798. (A.P.)



Weather  
Service

The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat says editorially:  
"Davenport is admirably located in the center of the Mississippi Valley and on the bank of the great river, for the extension of the scientific work carried on here by the United States Weather Bureau. Add to this the manner in which our meteorologist, Truman G. Shipman, has made the most of these facilities with the staff he had, and it is not surprising to find his staff being enlarged and the important duties of the Davenport office being expanded. Davenport is to be the supervising center for river and flood service for the upper Mississippi River, and two experienced research engineers are assigned to the station here, to coordinate the work of a number of districts. It is a recognition of the importance of the Davenport station and a purposed extension of it that will be welcomed. It has a record running back several decades which has not suffered under Mr. Shipman's capable and energetic direction."

Triple  
Cropping

An item in Farm Journal (September) says: "A. Newton Varner, Page County, Virginia, is going to show farmers of the Old Dominion that three crops can be raised on the same land in one year, and that a 17-acre tract can be made to bring a return of \$1,760. A month ago he threshed 680 bushels of dollar wheat, then planted the tract in beans for canning. He expects to get \$400 for the beans. When they are gathered the 17 acres will again be sown in wheat."

Wheat  
Exports

The revival of Portland, Oregon, as a wheat exporting center was indicated recently with the announcement that for the first time in several years the commodity is beginning to move to Europe across the Columbia River terminals, says a San Francisco report to the New York Times. A survey shows that five vessels of a transport company will begin lifting half cargoes, averaging 3,500 tons of wheat each, in the next three weeks. It is estimated by steamship men that between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of wheat have already been sold to Liverpool and Irish markets and that prospects were bright for a brisk export trade in grain until the last of January.

Pre-Shrunk  
Paint

"Pre-shrunk" paint has become a reality, says a Science Service report. Contrived with the help of soybeans and tung nuts, this latest product of industrial research in new farm crops has had two results. It has altered previous knowledge of how paint should be made and further bears promise of solving the problem of weathering in this commodity. "Pre-shrunk" paint is another of those curious unforeseen accidental discoveries which give constant zest to the life of the research chemist. This one happened in the laboratory of a South Bend manufacturing plant where tung oil's possibilities as a "vehicle" for paint were under investigation. "After trying all practical mixtures of oil," says M. F. Taggart, director of research for the South Bend concern, "we found that a mixture of 45 percent soybean oil with 55 percent tung oil was the best combination to prevent solidification in the high temperature treatment required to make the tung oil usable in paint..."



Civil Service        The Civil Service Commission announces the following  
Examinations        assembled examinations: senior agricultural aid, \$2,000;  
                     agricultural aid, \$1,800; assistant agricultural aid,  
\$1,620; junior agricultural aid, \$1,440; under agricultural aid, \$1,280;  
(optional subjects--1. agricultural engineering, 2. agronomy, 3. forestry,  
4. horticulture, 5. range management); Soil Conservation Service; appli-  
cations to be on file by September 21.

Farm Power        "Emphasis on low-cost construction of rural power  
Line Costs        lines by the Rural Electrification Administration has  
                     stirred up lots of talk in the electric industry," says  
Business Week (August 29). "REA claims an average well below \$1,000 a  
mile and confident expectation of even lower cost as more federal-financed  
lines are built. The power companies find no fault with this \$1,000  
figure, but are a little dubious of the word 'average' when speaking of  
rural lines. Cost, they say, depends on what the country is like. That  
means not only topography but rock to drill, trees to pass, roads to haul  
over, as well as labor rates, weather, local customs and customers per  
mile. Because of all this, a recent survey of farm line costs made by  
Electrical Work, which tabulates experience on 194 lines, actually in-  
stalled by utility companies, lists costs all the way from highs of  
\$2,300, \$2,200, and \$2,100 to lows of \$600, \$655, \$680 and \$745. Some  
companies have estimated lines to cost \$500 a mile but that calls for  
ideal conditions, no blasting, no rough hilly ground, no railroad cross-  
ings, no extra long poles...The power industry has undoubtedly been  
spurred to new speed in extending its lines into the farming country.  
Out of it is coming new experience, new practice and new economies but  
the answer to cost in farm lines, say the utility men, is to sell full  
use of the service to the farmer, so a good line can pay its way."

Darling on        J. N. Darling, cartoonist, widely known as "Ding"  
Audubon Board       and formerly chief of the federal Bureau of Biological  
                     Survey, has been elected to membership on the Board of  
Directors of the National Association of Audubon Societies. "No doubt  
Mr. Darling will be able, through the agency of the Audubon Association,"  
said John H. Baker, its executive director, "further to arouse our people  
to a realization of the adverse economic effect of continued depletion  
of our wildlife resources, and the threat of conversion of much of our  
once rich farming and grazing lands to a desert condition." (American  
Forests, September.)

"Stabilized"  
Highways        The Pennsylvania Department of Highways is looking  
                     toward "stabilized" highways--earth roads graded, made  
                     compact and treated with sodium chloride or calcium  
chloride---as a possible answer to the problem of mounting maintenance  
costs, says a Harrisburg report by the Associated Press. Warren Van  
Dyke, secretary of highways, said recently that experiments "have been  
highly successful" and show these roads "to be ideally suited for places  
where light volumes of traffic are accommodated. They represent con-  
siderable saving, both in construction and maintenance, over any type  
in use heretofore," he said, adding that a stabilized road program now  
was "definitely under way" with about 100 miles under construction.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 31 -- Livestock at Chicago, closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 130 7/8-132 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 128 7/8-130 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 126<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-129<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth, 133<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-140<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; K.C. 115<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-120<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Chi. 112<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-118<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\* St. Louis 115; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 80 1/8-82 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 111<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-113<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; St. Louis 112; No. 3 yellow Chi. 107<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-110<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 42-42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; K.C. 44-46<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Chi. 42-43<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; St. Louis 45. No 1 malting barley, Minneap. 128-130; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 116-122; No. 2 Minneap. 69-70. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 204<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-214<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.85-\$2.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island Cobblers \$1.90-\$2 in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$2.80 and Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets. Mid-western stock 70¢-90¢ in consuming centers. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$3.15 per barrel in the East; \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.75-\$2 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$2-\$2.75 per bushel basket in a few cities. Pennsylvania Elbertas \$1.75-\$3 in city markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 11.50 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 10.42. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.36 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.32 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 91 Score, 34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20-20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; Y.Americas, 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York were (Urner Barry Company quotations): Specials, 26-31 cents; Standards, 25-25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents; Firsts, 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 54

Section 1

September 2, 1936

## CANADIAN HARVESTING

Fair and warmer weather in the Canadian Prairie Provinces last week enabled farmers in all except the northern sections to complete their harvesting, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday in the last of its fifteen weekly crop reports. Wheat continues to show good quality, the report says. Coarse grains are generally light in yield although prospects for late oats have improved with recent rains. Pastures are poor and feed supplies low, but stock on stubble fields is doing fairly well. Heavy rains are needed over the whole area to facilitate fall plowing and restore soil moisture supplies. (Canadian Press.)

## FINNISH COOPERATIVES

With 40 percent of its total retail trade on a cooperative basis, Finland now leads all other capitalistic countries in percentage of cooperative sales volume, it was reported yesterday by Hugo Vasarla, managing director of the Suomen Osuuskauppojen Kekesunta (S.O.K.) or Cooperative Wholesale Society of Finland. He was spokesman yesterday at the New York City offices of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., for the delegation of five executives of Finnish agricultural cooperative groups, who arrived last week to strengthen business contacts and to study the cooperative movement in this country. (New York Times.)

## N.Y. MILK PRICES

An increase of 1 cent a quart in the price of milk by the end of the week was expected in New York City by dairymen yesterday after the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., advanced its price 17 cents a hundredweight, or a little more than one-third of a cent a quart, effective immediately. While the producers were announcing the increase, up-state farmers were going ahead with their plans for a strike. A committee of dairymen, in what they termed a last gesture to avoid a stoppage, asked dealers in New York City to attend a conference in Syracuse on Friday on abolishing classified prices and establishing a flat rate of \$3 a hundredweight. (New York Times.)

## N.Y. RESERVE BANK REPORT

An increase of 73 percent in net profits of 253 industrial and mercantile corporations in the three months ended with June compared with the corresponding period last year was shown yesterday in a compilation by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Outstanding in earnings improvement were automobile, building supplies, chemical and drug, machinery and tool and steel groups which benefited from expansion in construction and revived demand for industrial equipment. (A.P.)



Crop Insurance            Canada is considering crop insurance under govern-  
in Canada                ment control, despite the failure of all such efforts  
                         when made by private companies, says a report from the  
Ottawa Business Week Bureau (August 29). A survey of experience with  
insurance plans has been made by a Saskatchewan government commission,  
and the Federal Department of Agriculture is appointing an economic  
expert for the same purpose. Here are some of the questions that the  
Saskatchewan commission asks. Should insurance be on a compulsory or  
voluntary basis? If insurance were voluntary, could farmers be persuaded  
to continue it in years when crop prospects were good? Should rates vary  
according to zoning based on crop-failure experience? Would security under  
insurance tend to make farmers careless and inefficient? Dr. E. S. Hop-  
kins of the Federal experiments farms branch of the Department of Agri-  
culture suggests that even though participation in the plan were volun-  
tary, farmers should be signed up for a period of at least three years,  
ensuring premiums even in good years.

Pacific                    "Another step in the effort to keep the West wild has  
Crest Trail               just been completed," says Robert O. Foote, author of "The  
                         Wilderness Way" in American Forests (September). "Conser-  
vation of the primitive from the onrush of the machine has resulted in the  
hooking up of the Pacific Crest Trail System, a 'wilderness way' for  
knapsackers, stretching the full length of the United States, from the  
Canadian border, to the Mexican line. Of its 2,300 miles, along the  
crests of the Cascades, the Sierra Nevada and the Desert Mountains, all  
but 175 miles is within the borders of 20 national forests and five na-  
tional parks--Ranier, Crater Lake, Lassen, Yosemite and Sequoia. Some of  
the small remaining total is in state parks. This wilderness way, created  
in a continuous trail by the joining up of many different trail systems  
that have been years in building and are now for the first time made into  
one, has been perfected by and for lovers of nature...Most of the work of  
connecting up already existing trails by building new ones over various  
stretches was done by the Federal Government, through its Forest Service  
and National Park Service and especially through use of the Civilian  
Conservation Corps..."

Preserving                After experimenting for more than ten years a German  
Fresh Milk                scientist claims to have perfected a method of preserving  
                         milk and other dairy products in a fresh state over long  
periods by the application of oxygen and controlled refrigeration, accord-  
ing to a report from the American Consul at Frankfort-on-Main to the Com-  
merce Department. The process, which has been patented in Germany, is  
said to be simple--oxygen being added to milk under low pressure. Milk  
so treated is stored in airtight containers made on the soda-water siphon  
principle. At the beginning of April sealed tanks of oxygenated milk were  
distributed to British and Dutch vessels for test and on July 14, one of  
the ships returned to a Dutch port with the report that it had presented  
the inhabitants of Capetown with fresh milk from Holland. While the De-  
partment of Commerce has not investigated the inventor's claims or looked  
into the economics of the reported discovery, tests conducted under offi-  
cial German control are said to prove that raw milk preserved by the new  
process for a period of two months was found to be in excellent condition.



**Rural Under-ground Lines** With a view to expanding facilities in remote areas, telephone company technicians are experimenting at Richmond, Virginia, with underground "ploughed-under" wires, which it is hoped will make telephone service possible in regions where ordinary telephone lines upkeep has made service prohibitive, says a report in the Wall Street Journal. Telephone engineers have developed a special insulation for wires to insure protection against earth dampness and have perfected a plow for opening the trench, threading the wire into it and covering it in a single operation.

**Butyric Acid by Fermentation** University of Puerto Rico, Rafael Arroyo, chief, division of chemistry, reports in the Journal of Agriculture of the university on the production of normal butyric acid from blackstrap molasses. He says in the summary: (1) the ultimate aim of this research was to find an inexpensive biochemical method for the production of normal butyric acid from blackstrap; (2) a native organism was found and isolated in pure culture which proved admirably adapted for this purpose; (3) difficulties experienced by previous investigators were obviated in the course of the work; (4) the process is simple, inexpensive and merits further efforts towards its industrial application and commercial exploitation; (5) the main end product of fermentation (normal butyric acid) is obtained in nearly theoretical yield and of a splendid degree of purity, 90 percent or better; (6) it is the writer's intention to apply for patent rights protection for his discovery and process."

**Antiscorbutic Factors in Cow's Milk** "...Milk as it is received by a dairy may vary in its content of cevitic acid, owing to differences in the breeds of cows constituting the milking herds, their stages of lactation and the rations which they are fed," says an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (August 22). "Rasmussen and his co-workers determined the vitamin C in the fresh milk of cows 'receiving a typical dairy ration which contained weighed quantities of green feed.' They found that the average content of this factor in milk from Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey breeds is about the same but that milk from brown Swiss cows is richer in cevitic acid and has an average value 48 percent above that for Holstein cows, whose milk has the least potency. In view of the wide variations found in the milk from cows of the same breed, the suggestion was made that the stage of lactation may be a factor causing larger variations in the cevitic acid content of milk than breed differences. Furthermore, the cow's ration may be an influence in determining the antiscorbutic potency of freshly produced milk. A recent report indicates that summer milk has more vitamin C than milk produced in winter, but other investigations have shown that a lowered content of cevitic acid in winter milk is not necessary, for the various rations studied had no significant influence on the amount of this factor present..."

**Machinery Industry** "Among the most important industries in this country is the machinery industry, which was exceeded in the annual value of its products in 1933 by only three other industries," says The Index of the New York Trust Company. "Its position is a natural concomitant of the industrial expansion which has marked national development for the past century. With products valued at more than \$2,000,000,000, it accounted in 1933 for 6.6 percent of all products manufactured by American industry..." (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 1 -- Livestock at Chicago, closing quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $130\frac{3}{4}$ - $132\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Wheat Minneap.  $128\frac{3}{4}$ - $130\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $124\frac{1}{4}$ - $127\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hd. Am.Dur. Duluth  $131\frac{1}{4}$ - $138\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C.  $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $119\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 113-121; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 91. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 78  $\frac{7}{8}$ -81  $\frac{7}{8}$ . No. 2 yellow corn K.C.  $110\frac{1}{4}$ -112; St. Louis 111; No. 3 yellow Chi. 107- $110\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats Minneap.  $41\frac{1}{4}$ - $41\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C.  $42\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $44\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 128-130; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 117-123; No. 2 Minneap. 69-70. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 201-212.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.40 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock \$1.75-\$1.90 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.60 and Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 55¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets. Midwestern stock 70¢-90¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets; barrels \$2.35-\$2.40 f.o.b. East Shore Virginia and Maryland points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.80-\$1.90 in the Middle West. Pennsylvania Elberta peaches various sizes, \$1.75-\$3 per bushel basket in city markets. Michigan stock \$1.75-\$2.50 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 11.61 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.39. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.47 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.43 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20- $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $20\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-31 cents; Standards, 25- $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.



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Vol. LXII, No. 55

Section 1

September 3, 1936

## RURAL MEDICINE

Dr. J.H.J. Upham, president elect of the American Medical Association, last night envisioned a new figure-- the subsidized rural physician. At Salt Lake City for the Utah State Medical Association convention, Dr. Upham suggested the rural community of the near future might insure itself against "medical famine" by group assurance of a professional livelihood to a physician or group of physicians. Ohio State University's dean of medicine drew a sharp distinction, however, between such a subsidy and so-called socialized medicine. (A.P.)

## WPA AID FOR FARMERS

Additional WPA drought employment quotas announced yesterday showed that 148,220 destitute farmers were at work on WPA jobs in fourteen states of the Great Plains and Central West drought areas. An additional employment quota of 2,500 was authorized for Oklahoma, raising that state's total to 22,000; in Kansas, 5,000 additional jobs were authorized and the quota was raised 10,000 for Wisconsin. (Press.)

## N.Y. FLOOD CONTROL

Major Thomas F. Farrell, chief of engineers of the New York State Department of Public Works, said yesterday that the state has closed negotiations for the first parcel of land needed for Federal flood detention works in the southern tier. The land is near Whitney Point, at a site selected by engineers for a flood detention dam to protect the city of Binghamton. Governor Lehman recently promised that the Federal Government would not have to "wait an instant" for necessary state action when it was ready to begin flood control work. (A.P.)

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Because of a decrease in average hours and an increase in the cost of living, real weekly earnings in manufacturing industry declined in July as compared with the previous month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The board's regular monthly survey covering 25 manufacturing industries indicates a moderate increase in employments, no change in earning and a decline in weekly earnings. Employment rose 0.8 percent from June to July and total man hours 0.3 percent. Payroll disbursements, on the other hand, remained the same as in June. (Press.)



Cooperative Livestock Marketing      Higher livestock price levels were primarily responsible for a \$75,000,000 increase in business of farmers' cooperative livestock marketing associations during the 1935-36 marketing season compared to the 1934-35 season, according to the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration. Six hundred thousand farmers and stockmen marketed livestock through cooperative associations during the recent season valued at \$250,000,000 compared to \$175,000,000 in the 1934-35 season. The largest of the cooperative terminal-market sales agencies handled more than one million animals for its farmer patrons during 1935 and another agency handled more than 900,000 animals. The association handling more than a million animals reported gross sales in excess of \$26,000,000. More than one-half of the farmers marketing their livestock through cooperatives are in the five states of Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio. From a dollar-and-cents standpoint Illinois made the best showing of all the states. Its 110 associations with 100,000 patrons sold animals valued at \$60,000,000.

Bituminous Road Conference      "Called together for the second year, bituminous road builders of the Western States will meet early in September to discuss construction and upkeep practices for high and medium surfaced asphalt roads," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (August 27). "The meeting this year, following the conference a year ago on fundamentals of bituminous road design, promises to write an authoritative chapter in the technical discussion of a road type that the plateau and mountain states of the West have made particularly their own. With enormous distances, light traffic and moderate funds, these states have used their adaptable natural soils to produce remarkable road-mix surfaces with their Wyoming, Texas and California asphalts...The conference promises to be productive of opinion and experience on the secondary types of bituminous roads that will exert a wide influence on practice."

Strinkage of Stored Wheat and Oats      C. A. Patton, of the agronomy department at the Ohio Experiment Station, says that, in tests extending over five years, wheat and oats stored in bins in good condition and kept free from rodents showed but very little loss from the standpoint of shrinkage alone at the end of the following year. Forty bushels each of wheat and oats were stored in bins in August. The moisture content was determined at this time and each month throughout the year by means of the Brown-Duvel moisture tester, with the result that while the moisture varied slightly from month to month depending on the condition of the weather, yet at the end of the year the moisture content had changed very little. The actual loss in weight of the wheat was only 13 1/4 pounds on the entire 50 bushels and even less for the oats. This test was repeated each year for the following four years. The average loss from shrinkage alone was 18 pounds, or .7 percent of one percent, on the entire 40 bushels of wheat; the oats averaged less than 2 pounds per year on the 40 bushels, or less than .2 of one percent. The average monthly moisture content of the wheat for the entire period was 13.6 percent and of the oats 12.8 percent. (Grain & Feed Journals, August 26.)



Persian Clover      "Persian clover (*Trifolium resupinatum*), also called Shaftel, a new crop variety for the South, is rapidly gaining in popularity in that section," says Seed World (August 28). "This annual clover is used as a forage and as a soil-improving crop in northern India and in parts of Persia. It was first introduced into Louisiana in some imported White Dutch clover about 1924. At first Persian clover was considered a pest in the white clover fields as it kept them from producing only pure white clover, but its value as one of the best cover and forage clovers grown in the South is gradually being recognized. According to W. T. Nolin, a grower of Persian clover at Hamburg, Louisiana, it has no equal as a hay crop. Mr. Nolin says: 'As a soil builder, I have doubled my yields of corn after two years of this clover. The production of this seed this year was 35,000 to 40,000 pounds, most of which has been sold.'"

Hurricane Meteorology      What is believed to be the first organized attempt to record meteorological conditions in the upper atmosphere during violent tropical hurricanes over the Caribbean Sea and Southern States is being undertaken by Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists, says a Science Service copyright report. M.I.T.'s hurricane hunters took 80 sounding balloons and specially constructed meteorographs which the balloons will carry miles into the air to record temperature, atmospheric pressure and humidity. Thirty will be equipped with tiny radio transmitters which will automatically send their readings to a base station at frequent intervals. The others will make their records on pieces of smoked glass and their data will not be known until the balloons burst in the rarefied air and fall to earth. The expedition is divided into two sections, one to operate in Cuba and the other in Southern States. The balloons are expected to reach altitudes of from 10 to 15 miles before they burst and drop the shock-proofed instruments to earth. Each will carry an identification tag offering a reward for return to M.I.T. Through the cooperation of the U.S. Weather Bureau and the special hurricane forecasting station at Jacksonville, Florida, the scientists will attempt to release the balloons before the storm, not only to record the changes when it strikes but to be sure they reach the upper air before being beaten to earth.

Soviet Naval Stores      Russia's naval stores industry, now celebrating its tenth anniversary, has grown rapidly in recent years and according to Soviet claims now stands third among world producers, the output being exceeded only by that of the United States and France, say reports reaching the Commerce Department. The industry which is said to employ approximately 70,000 workers is reported to have produced 80,000 tons of crude gum in 1935 and the current year's program calls for an output of 100,000 tons. The country is reported to be entirely self-sufficient in so far as its turpentine and rosin requirements are concerned.

Agricultural Dictionary      Students of agriculture, horticulture and related subjects are frequently obliged to consult works of reference, or agricultural magazines, in a foreign language. A comprehensive Dictionary of Terms in Agriculture and Related Sciences has recently been compiled by T. J. Bessemer, of Wageningen, Holland, State Agricultural College. Something over 10,000 terms are "equivalated" in English, German, Dutch and French. (American Hortigraphs, Sept.-Oct.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 2 -- Livestock at Chicago, closing quotations:  
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 7.75-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $131\frac{1}{4}$ - $133\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $129\frac{1}{4}$ - $131\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 122-125; No. 1 Hd.Am. Dur.\* Duluth 129-136; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 113-118; Chi.  $113-120\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 116; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 114; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 91. No. 2 rye Minneap. 78-81. No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $109-110\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 111; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $105\frac{3}{4}-108$ . No. 3 white oats Minneap.  $39\frac{1}{2}-40\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $41\frac{1}{2}-44\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $40\frac{1}{2}-41\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 44. No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 128-130; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 118-125; No. 2 Minneap. 69-70. No. 1 flax-seed Minneap.  $197\frac{1}{2}-208\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.85-\$2 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs fine quality \$2.90, Russet Burbanks \$2.70-\$2.80 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 55¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 65¢-90¢ in consuming centers; 57¢-58¢ f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.80-\$1.90 in the Middle West. New York, U. S. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price Middling  $7/8$  inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 17 points from the previous close to 11.78 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.45 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 11.65 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 11.62 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $34\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $34$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $20-20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $20\frac{1}{4}-20\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $27-31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $26-26\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{3}{4}-24$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.



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Vol. LXII, No. 56

Section 1

September 4, 1936

## WORLD TRADE TREND UP

A Geneva report by the Associated Press says an up-trend in world trade in 1935, the first in any year since 1929, was reported yesterday by the League of Nations Review. The publication said expansion of foreign trade in the United States during 1935 probably was one of the most important single factors influencing a world-wide revival. Trade, it said, was 4.5 percent higher than in 1934. Besides the United States, the report added, other leading gainers were Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

## AMOSKEAG COTTON MILL

The mills of the defunct Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N.H., one of the largest cotton-textile plants in the world, were bought yesterday for \$5,000,000 by a group of residents of that place who are determined to keep their city a leading industrial community. The purchasers were a group of bankers and industrialists who organized under the name of Amoskeag Industries, Inc. The transaction terminated the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's domination of the mills for the first time since they were established in 1804. (New York Times.)

## FARM MACHINERY EXPORTS

The smallest monthly gain in exports of agricultural implements from the United States in almost two years was reported yesterday by the machinery division of the Department of Commerce. July's exports, according to the tabulation, were valued at \$3,926,140, compared with \$3,842,566 in July 1925. The advance of only slightly more than 2 percent was attributed by the department to smaller increases in tractors and decreases in harvesting machinery and dairy and poultry equipment. (Press.)

## CURRENCY STABILIZATION

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told members of the Bond Club of Chicago yesterday that the United States will not stand in the way of any movement to bring about international currency stabilization. It could not be predicted, he said, when conditions would permit such a monetary agreement. "I do not believe that there is anybody in the world that can answer that question at the present time," he said. "I am sure, however, that the United States will not stand in the way of such a stabilization and will cooperate with any nation or any group of nations in an effort to bring it about." (Press.)



**Soil Conservation Campaign** "Soil conservation continues to be headlined in the newspapers of the country," says Booth Mooney in an editorial in the Texas Weekly (August 22). "And it belongs in the headlines, for there is no denying that wind and water erosion of soils has cost the United States millions of dollars...The current proposed conservation measures have not come a moment too soon. The United States, with all its wealth, cannot afford to continue to be robbed of valuable farm lands through erosion. Our soil must be conserved. So, indeed, must our other natural resources...It is perhaps not too late for us to adopt a policy of conservation of all our natural resources, but it is certainly not too early. There is nothing fantastic or far-fetched in declaring that unless this nation does adopt a policy of rigid conservation of its natural resources, the time may come when it will be far from the rich country it is today..."

**Refrigeration of Fruits** "Numerous reports of fruit arriving at eastern markets in an overripe condition have led to a study of the rate at which some of our deciduous fruits ripen under different refrigerator-car and storage-room temperatures," says F. W. Allen, pomologist, University of California, in an article in Refrigerating Engineering. "Tests have shown that plums harvested at the usual maturity for eastern shipments and held for 12 days at 43 degrees F. softened approximately as much as did similar lots held for only 6 days at 52 degrees; after 12 days at the higher temperature a considerable proportion had softened and colored so as to be considered overripe. Fruit held at 43 degrees was usually in good market condition. Similar results have been secured with apricots and Bartlett pears. The latter, held under temperatures of 65, 53 and 43 degrees F., showed little softening until 16 to 18 days after harvesting. The time required for ripening was, however, materially influenced by the temperature at which the pears were held. Under storage conditions the commercial life of the fruit was limited to 30 days at a temperature of 45 degrees, 60 days at 36 degrees and 100 days at 31 degrees...With more general knowledge and a greater appreciation of the influence of temperature upon the rates of ripening, with the comparatively recent development of portable car-precooling equipment, permitting precooling of the fruit in a refrigerator car after it is loaded, and with the possibility of shipping thoroughly precooled fruit with less reicing and less expense in transit, precooling of deciduous fruit in California has assumed large proportions."

**Glycerine from Rice** "A new process for manufacturing glycerine from broken rice and rice waste has recently been perfected in Italy," says Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (August). "According to the statements of one of the inventors, 100 kilos of broken rice will give a yield of 30.4 kilos of glycerine, 7.8 kilos of ethyl alcohol and 7.1 kilos of vegetable casein. The cost of production including investment in plant, is not excessively high, since the equipment required is relatively simple, comprising vats with temperature control, filtering apparatus and centrifugals. The raw materials required are powdered rice, malt, sodium sulphite and brewers' yeast. Negotiations are said to be pending for the sale of the process for Italy to one of the largest saponification companies and producers of crude glycerine."



Obesity  
Remedies

A. Linton Davidson, food and drug laboratories, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, writes on "Synthetics Used as Obesity Remedies" in Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (August). He says in the concluding paragraph: "For some length of time dinitro-phenol was freely available to everyone over the druggist's counter. When the true potency of this and related compounds was realized, Great Britain placed them on the poison list, Germany uttered official warnings against their use outside of clinics and hospitals and California limited distribution to medical men. At least one province in the Dominion has recently restricted the sale of dinitro-phenol to doctors, dentists, veterinarians and the general public upon prescription, while the 1934 amendment to the food and drug act provides that 'no person shall import, offer for sale or sell any remedy represented by label or by advertisement to the general public as a treatment for any of the diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states named or included in Schedule A of this act or in any amendment to such Schedule.' Obesity is one of these physical states mentioned in the Schedule."

Untenderable  
Cotton

"According to the economics department of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, 50 percent of the 1935 Oklahoma cotton crop was untenderable on contract because it stapled less than seven-eighths inch or was otherwise disqualified," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (September 1). "The publication of this fact should be a stimulant to Oklahoma cotton growers to enter heartily into the government plan of community selection of good cotton. The work of improving cotton by community plantings of some selected variety is making rapid progress in Georgia and other Eastern States where the industry was about to fade out, and in Texas some progress is being recorded. Both Texas and Oklahoma have, in times past, had the reputation for the high quality and character of its staple. Today cotton in these states shows rapid deterioration and no longer is in good demand. Arkansas is also in line for improving its cotton, and perhaps, when all the cotton-growing states join in the movement, foreign competition will not be so bothersome...The Federal Government and the Extension Services of the several states state plainly that it is up to the farmers to make their own selection. All the government is interested in is to have each ginning community make a selection of a good cotton of desired staple and character, and all farmers in that community plant that cotton. It is realized that a demand for American cotton cannot be created unless cotton of uniform staple in quantity can be purchased by buyers without traveling all over the state to find it. If American growers will produce a cotton desired by the trade, they will have but little trouble in selling it."

Linseed Oil  
Substitutes

To reduce national consumption of linseed oil, practically all of which must be imported, Germany has developed a substitute known as "El-Firnis" which by official decree must be used in that country in place of pure linseed oil in the manufacture of all paints and varnishes for interior use, according to a report to the Commerce Department. This substitute, which is being produced by some 17 mills in Germany, is a mixture consisting of one-third pure linseed oil with the remaining content being made up of synthetic resins of coal-tar origin and a certain proportion of gasoline which is employed as a solvent in place of turpentine.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 3, 1936 -- Livestock at Chicago, closing quotations: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $132\frac{3}{4}$ - $134\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr. Minneap.  $130\frac{3}{4}$ - $132\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 123-126; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth 130-137; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C.  $114\frac{1}{4}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 117 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $115\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92. No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $80\frac{1}{4}$ - $82\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 2 yellow corn K.C.  $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $111\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow Chi.  $106\frac{1}{2}$ -108. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40  $\frac{3}{8}$ -41  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C.  $42\frac{1}{2}$ - $45\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $41\frac{3}{4}$ - $42\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $44\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 131-133; No. 3 good malting Minneap 120-128; No. 2 Minneap. 70. No. 1 flaxseed, 200-211.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock \$1.85-\$1.90 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.90 and Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 56¢-58¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-85¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.85-\$1.95 in the Middle West. New York Elberta peaches \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York. Michigan stock \$1.50-\$2 in Chicago. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 11.69 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.42 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.55 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $35\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20- $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y Americas,  $20\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27- $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{3}{4}$ -24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
Chicago - Nominal.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 57

Section 1

September 5, 1936

## MERIT SYSTEM

Making the second move within six weeks to extend the merit system in the government service, President Roosevelt has ordered the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to begin at once the application of merit requirements to future personnel for itself, the Home Owners Loan Corporation and its other subsidiaries. In letters to John H. Fahey, chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, and to Harry B. Mitchell, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the President asked them to cooperate in applying the rule of merit to the home loan workers, pending legislative action which he said would be necessary to bring them fully within the competitive classified service. (New York Times.)

## APPLE EXPORTS

A Charlottesville, Va., dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says an increase on September 1 of 10 cents per barrel in ocean freight rates to British ports is expected to have practically no effect on apple exportation from the United States, in the opinion of local apple brokers. It merely means, they said, that apples will bring 10 cents less per barrel. The increase, along with an increase of from 2 1/2 to 4 cents on baskets, was effective Tuesday from New York. The new rates will be 75 cents for barrels and 30 cents for baskets in common storage and \$1.20 for barrels and 47 1/2 cents for baskets in refrigerated storage, it was learned. Some Virginia growers and exporters have said the effect will be to stimulate efforts toward expansion of American markets, as the tariff in British markets already is high.

## N.Y. DAIRY PRICES

Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York intervened last night to prevent a threatened strike in New York's \$2,000,000,000 dairy industry, by summoning a public hearing Saturday, September 12, to thrash out the controversial problem. Lehman's action came as Central New York dairy leaders prepared to call the "milk holiday" for next week, after failing to reach an agreement with distributors for higher prices. (United Press.)

## NICARAGUA WHEAT SUBSIDY

A Managua cable to the New York Times says that the Nicaraguan congress, to stimulate wheat growing, has enacted a law giving a subsidy of one cent a pound for five years for growers who produce more than one ton. Flour from the United States is one of the largest imports, producing a tenth of the customs revenues. Because wheat has been cheap in recent years Nicaraguans are accustomed to white flour and do not care to return to eating corn tortillas, plantains, breadfruit and casava.



Horticultural Colour Chart      "The naming of colour is notoriously difficult and it is unfortunate that the standard works by Ridgway, Oberthur and Dauthenay, and others," says Nature (London, August 22), "are either out of print or too expensive to have wide application. Gardeners are, perhaps, the community most in need of a comprehensive manual portraying accurate shades of colour and the Royal Horticultural Society is to be congratulated upon its attempt to meet this pressing need. It is proposed to print a volume of a hundred colours, each in four shades, and, if successful, to follow it by a second volume of similar dimensions. The plates would be either loose in a cover, or held by a loose-leaf binder, and the estimated price is 10 shillings per volume. This, however, may possibly be reduced...A specimen sheet indicates that each colour would be named, and referred also to the British Colour Council's classification, to the Repertoire des Couleurs and to the standards of Ridgway and Ostwald. A brief history of the name appears, horticultural examples are cited, and French, German, Italian and Spanish synonyms are given. The chart should have great utility, not only in the garden but also wherever colours have to be compared with accuracy...It is expected that the first volume will appear toward the end of 1936 or early in 1937."

Changing Drug Stores      The "general store" type of drug store which handles everything from epinephrine to plain and fancy radios is on the way out, according to Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., dean of the School of Pharmacy, Howard College of Alabama. Better conditions for the pharmacy profession, including cultural conditions, a higher type of professional pharmacist and a definite salary increase are seen by Dr. Bliss as a result of the increasingly strict educational requirements for practicing pharmacists. Two kinds of specialized stores will take the place of the old drug store, he said. One group, with specifications probably set by the state boards of pharmacy, will carry on the professional functions of pharmacy. "I doubt if the stores in the other classification should be called drug stores. They will sell package goods and sedentary lines," he explained. He said a start has already been made in this direction in that there are state laws which reserve the name "pharmacy" only for stores which employ a registered pharmacist. (Science Service.)

Fertilizer Developments      American Fertilizer (August 22) prints an address by H. H. Zimmerley, Director, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, on "New Developments in Fertilizer Use". He says in part: "One of the latest developments affecting fertilizer practices, which should be of special interest to all members of the fertilizer

trade, is the use of rapid tests for determining nutrient deficiencies and nutrient levels of the various elements in soils and plants. One of the chief difficulties in making fertilizer recommendations in the past has been the fact that it has not been possible to estimate even roughly the amount of available nutrients in the soil to which the fertilizer is to be added...Although the science of rapid soil testing is still in its infancy, sufficient progress has already



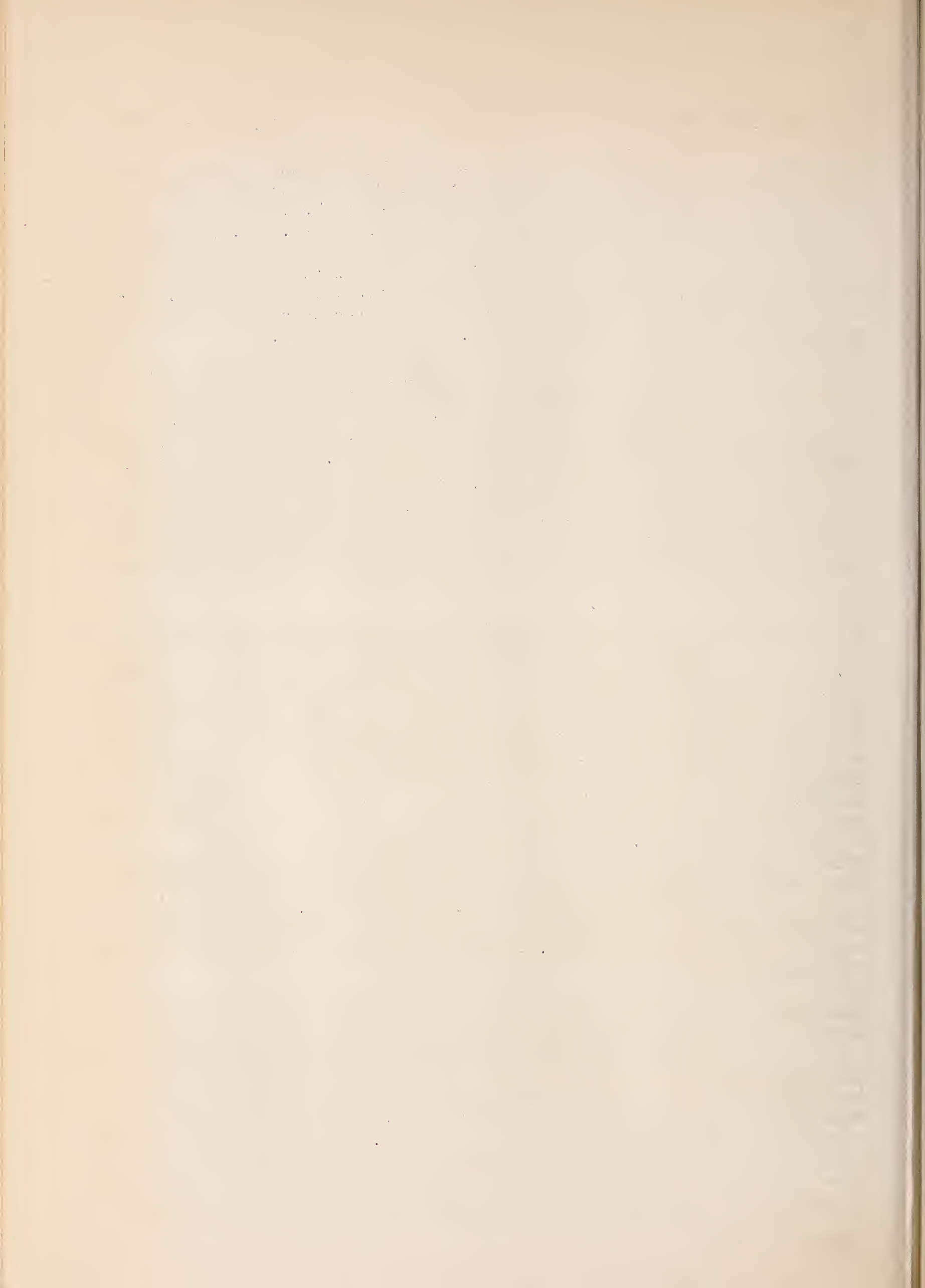
been made to indicate that these tests are of great value in determining nutrient deficiencies and in making fertilizer recommendations. In a report of a survey of the use of rapid soil tests, Thomas says that only five states reported that they did not use these tests. Forty-two states indicated that the demand for this work was increasing and six reported that the increase was very rapid. Eighteen states reported that the present tests used were either fairly or practically satisfactory. Unsatisfactory reports, in general, came from states where these methods have been used to only limited extent."

**Agricultural Aid Jobs**            The Civil Service Commission says that applicants for junior agricultural aid will be permitted to substitute certain education for a part of the experience requirement. The paragraph Substitution of Education for Experience, which appears in original announcement 97, is amended to read as follows: "Applicants for senior agricultural aid, agricultural aid, assistant agricultural aid and junior agricultural aid may substitute a full year of study in a college or university of recognized standing, with major work in the field in which they apply, in lieu of each year of the required experience; provided, that all applicants for these grades must have had not less than 1 year of the required experience."

**British Farm Output**            "Each year the Ministry of Agriculture publishes an estimate of the value of the output of the farming industry in England and Wales," says The Field (London, August 22). "It takes the statisticians some time to arrive at their figures and the figures for the harvest year 1934-35 have only now been issued. The value of the agricultural output showed a further increase in 1934-35, the total being estimated at 208,750,000<sup>pounds</sup> compared with 201,750,000 pounds in 1933-34, a rise of 7,000,000 pounds, or 2 1/2 percent. In the previous year the output was estimated to have risen in value by 16,920,000 pounds, so that in the two years there has been a total increase of nearly 24,000,000 pounds, or 13 percent. This looks most encouraging and cheerful. The more so when it appears that this total for 1934-35 does not include payments made to farmers under the wheat act amounting to 6,400,000<sup>pounds</sup> and fat cattle subsidy payments amounting to 1,900,000 pounds...Looking at the Ministry's figures in more detail it appears that the biggest increase was in the farm crops category...Altogether, farm crops increased in value by 18 percent..."

**Engineering Awards**            Engineering awards in the United States last month made a total higher than that for any month since last January, the Engineering News-Record reported recently. The August aggregate was \$192,317,000, an average of \$48,079,000 a week, compared to a weekly average of \$44,008,000 this year. The gain was found to be in Federal and other public works. Street and road contracts last month, averaging about \$12,500,000 a week, were heavier than for any month in more than three years. Building awards dropped from the high rates of June and July but were much heavier than a year ago. Commercial and public building work continued at double last year's rate. Industrial building awards have held for three months at a \$5,000,000 weekly average. (Press.)







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Vol. LXII, No. 58

Section 1

September 8, 1936

## EMPLOYMENT INCREASE

With organized labor facing a critical period in which the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization doubtless will fight out for dominance, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported Saturday, on the eve of the forty-ninth anniversary of Labor Day, that employment conditions had greatly improved and that all states were now cooperating with the Social Security Board for the establishment of social security benefits. Secretary Perkins's survey of the labor and industrial field indicated that 1,000,000 more men and women were in useful employment than was the case a year ago, and that the weekly wages had increased \$42,000,000 in the same period. The pickup in employment since the low point of 1933 had reached 5,500,000, the Secretary reported. (Press.)

## ITALIAN FARM WAGES

A Rome dispatch by the Associated Press says the Italian Confederations of Agriculture and Agricultural Workers agreed Saturday night to a 6 to 9 percent increase in wages for all farm labor. The accord was to become effective on approval by Premier Mussolini. About 4,000,000 workers would be affected. The agreement permits them to share in wage increases previously announced for more than 2,000,000 industrial workers. The agreement was to increase farm wages 9 percent in 20 provinces and 6 percent in 74 provinces. Increases of about 10 percent for industrial workers were announced as compensation to those who accepted wage cuts during the depression to help Italian producers meet foreign competition in exports markets.

## FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS

More than 14,600 farm purchases were financed by the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner from October 1, 1935, through June 30, 1936, the Farm Credit Administration announced yesterday. The amount of credit extended for these purchases was \$38,965,000. Twelve percent of all loans made by the Federal Land Banks and the Commissioner in the first half of 1936 was used to buy farms, compared to about 8 percent in the last half of 1935. The amount used for farm purchasing in 1933 and 1934 was less than 3 percent. Some 8,928 of the farm purchases financed in the nine months ended on June 30 were farms which the Federal Land Banks sold, extending \$19,800,000 of credit to the purchasers. In addition, 5,737 farms bought by farmers from other land owners were financed in the amount of \$19,165,000. (Press.)



Southern Paper Mills      "The coastal states of the South have reason to be encouraged over the news that approximately \$30,000,000 will be invested in new paper mills in that area in the near future--probably within the next year," says an editorial in Country Gentleman (September). "...If the South goes eventually into the business of manufacturing white paper, as now appears probable, it is, of course, problematical how much agriculture will be benefited. Much of the raw material naturally will come from large corporation-owned holdings. On the other hand, farmers whose land is strategically located, may be able to develop a substantial new source of income. Southern pine grows so rapidly that in many areas it could be marketed for newsprint purposes within six years after the seedlings are set out. This country now spends abroad for pulpwood, pulp and paper about \$175,000,000 each year. Conditions in the Gulf States would be considerably improved if even half of this market could be captured. It is something for the South to dream about--and the dream has more than a little substance."

Nutrition Problems      At the League of Nations Assembly in 1935 a resolution was adopted requesting the council to appoint a committee of agricultural, economic and health experts to submit a general report to the 1936 assembly on the whole question of nutrition in its health and economic aspects. As a result of this resolution the council set up a mixed committee under the chairmanship of Lord Astor. This committee, owing to the very wide scope of the problem of nutrition, considered it impossible within the space of a year to produce a report covering the whole ground in such detail as is necessary for a satisfactory survey. It has therefore produced an interim report which deals mainly with the fundamental basis upon which consideration of the other aspects of the problem must be made--namely, the relationship between nutrition and health. Some preliminary observations on the economic and agricultural aspects of nutrition are incorporated in it, the intention being to elaborate these in its final report. (British Medical Journal, August 22.)

Wisconsin Dairy Herds      "Improved returns are reflected in recent activities of Wisconsin dairymen," reports Joseph E. Ryan, in Country Gentleman (September). "The 164 cow-testing associations of that state in 1929 had shrunk in three years to 57. Grant County, alone, with 10 associations, discontinued all of them. Recently, Ben Walker, Grant County agent, organized the Southwest Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Association, with 35 herds and 1,000 cows on test. This new association, in an effort to perpetuate itself, will refrain from publishing testing records as they were once used. Printing of the production figures of the first five herds and the ten highest cows will be eliminated. The purpose will be to demonstrate the worth of his own animals to the owner, yet prevent jealousy between small and large dairymen by cutting out the 'horse-race' characteristics of the predepression associations, which frequently resulted in the quitting of members who, with the competitive features removed, might have continued with profit to themselves. The revival of what was once Wisconsin's first all-Holstein cow-testing association is under way, and the immediate initiating of an all-Jersey testing group is promised in Grant County..."



45-Minute Hay Curing      "The age-old worry of English farmers--the curing of their hay in the brief intervals between frequent rains--is now being solved by the application of scientific methods," says Country Life in B.C. (September). "A demonstration at Fonthill, Wiltshire, England, of artificial grass drying was attended by over 2,000 people. The plant there, which cost about 1,000 pounds in all, dries a ton of grass by electricity in about 45 minutes. The finished product retains its color and food value indefinitely; and the vitamin content is unimpaired in the new curing process. There are about 20 such plants in England now."

Dry Ice Refrigerator      "Patent on a newly invented refrigerator cabinet using dry ice as the refrigerant has been granted to Walter L. Smith by the U.S. Patent Office," says Ice and Refrigeration (September). "In this cabinet, solid carbon dioxide provides its own source of power for circulating cold gases through a closed circuit. The rate of flow of the cold gases may be controlled to regulate the temperature within the cooling chambers. The walls, top and bottom of the cabinet are composed of inner and outer metal sheets, supported by insulating material of cork or other suitable composition. The refrigerant-containing compartment, to which access is had by a lid in the top of the cabinet, is located in the extreme top of the cabinet. Immediately below is a cooling compartment designed to hold ice trays, and at either side are metal cooling chamber housings leading to the main cooling chambers below. To retard evaporation of the solid refrigerant, it may be covered with a felt or similar pad..."

Honey Containers      "Mention has been made in previous issues of this magazine," says American Bee Journal (September), "of the attempt to eliminate numerous unnecessary sizes of containers often used for extracted honey...In March of this year a standing committee representing the honey producers, the packers and the manufacturers of containers proposed that the sale of honey as far as possible be limited to the following sizes: glass containers of the capacity of 5, 8, 16, 24, 32 and 38 ounces and tin containers of the capacity of 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 60 pounds. There is no law to compel any honey producer or packer to conform to this standard but it is hoped that all will do so in the interest of improving conditions in the markets."

Erosion Control      "The manner in which erosion control measures applied to the farms of cooperators in the Plum Creek demonstration project of the Soil Conservation Service in Caldwell and Hays Counties, Texas, during the recent floods was nothing short of remarkable," reports W. H. DuPoy, project manager, in the Farmer-Stockman (September 1). "The brunt of the heaviest rain in this section since 1902 was in our area. Nearly 9 inches of rain fell in a period of 6 hours and at one time for a period of 20 minutes the rain reached a maximum intensity of 4 inches per hour. A thorough inspection of the farms under cooperative agreement revealed that not a single completed terrace broke under the cloudburst. Even more remarkable than the performance of the terraces was the manner in which strip crops slowed down the rapid runoff of the flood waters to such an extent that soil being carried in suspension was dropped just above or in the stripped areas...."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $134\frac{1}{4}$ - $136\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $132\frac{1}{4}$ - $134\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $127\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $134\frac{1}{2}$ - $141\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 116-120 $\frac{1}{2}$  Chi. 115-122 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 117-117 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82-85; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -114; St. Louis 115; No. 3, Chi. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113; St. Louis 114; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203-214.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked stock \$1.85-\$2 in New York. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2.35-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05 f.o.b. Waupaca to growers. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in the East; 55¢-57¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-85¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 70¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets; 90¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.85-\$1.95 in the Middle West. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.50 per 50 pound sack in city markets. Wisconsin stock \$60-\$65 bulk per ton in St. Louis. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 11.80 cents a pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.48; October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.64 cents, and on the New Orleans Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.60 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 59

Section 1

September 9, 1936

## ISOLATION OF CRYSTALLINE COMPOUND

"Another step toward solution of the mystery of life was reported at Pittsburgh yesterday to the 3,000 chemists attending the meeting of the American Chemical Society," reports Hanson W. Baldwin in the New York Times. "Research workers of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, told the division of organic chemistry of the isolation for the first time of a crystalline compound closely related to cortin--the strange hormone secreted by the suprarenal gland which is known to be necessary for the maintenance of life, but the exact nature of which has never been determined. The result of the Mayo Clinic experiments were given in a paper presented by H. L. Mason, C. S. Myers and E. C. Kendall..."

## COTTON PICKERS' SHORTAGE

A shortage of cotton pickers plagued midsouth planters yesterday, according to a Memphis, Tennessee, report by the Associated Press. Wages for pickers soared to the highest level since 1929 and still there were not enough field hands to harvest a rapidly maturing crop. Parts of the Mississippi Delta increased the pay from 80 cents per 100 pounds to \$1.25. Arkansas planters gave the same increase to their pickers. Farmers, fearing early maturing crops would deteriorate before they could be harvested, searched frantically for additional labor. Should the hot, dry weather continue, observers said, the greater part of the cotton will be gathered by mid October.

## AAA CITRUS QUOTAS UPHELD

Judge Leon R. Yankwich in the Federal court made permanent yesterday an injunction upholding citrus marketing provisions under the agricultural adjustment act. The injunction, first granted on a temporary basis on April 4, is in favor of the government against Hugh David Edwards, Colton, California, fruit shipper, and enjoins him from shipping oranges from California in violation of the pro rata quotas established by the Secretary of Agriculture January 26. The Government contended that while the Supreme Court invalidated parts of the AAA, the citrus quotas were still in operation. (A.P.)

## CHEMICAL IMPORTS

Imports of chemicals and related products into the United States reached \$12,481,000 in value in July, little changed from the preceding month, but 40 percent above July 1935, the Department of Commerce reported yesterday. as in previous months, more than three-quarters of the imports were of crude and processed materials for industrial consumption. (Press.)



Haploids in Cotton                      Nature (London, August 22) in an item on haploids in cotton, says that by removing the testas of several thousand seeds of one variety, "Dr. S. J. Harland found (Jrn. Heredity, 27, No. 6) that twenty seeds contained two embryos, which yielded in nearly every case one haploid and one diploid seedling. Indian workers have shown that in rice, where a high proportion of haploids also occurs, the same form of polyembryony exists. Such ovules may contain two embryo sacs, or it is possible that the diploid embryo arises from nucellar budding while the haploid develops from a parthenogenetic egg. Many of the cotton haploids are fertile with the pollen of other forms, although some are completely sterile. Harland suggests that if diploids could be produced from the haploids by the decapitation method, the resulting homozygous strains would be of much value in breeding work, especially in cotton."

Determining Egg Flavor                      American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (September 2) says in an editorial: "...In a new bulletin by Sharp, Stewart and Huttar (Memoir 189, Cornell Experiment Station, Ithaca, N.Y.) reviewed elsewhere in this issue, we have a most useful contribution to progress in the egg industry, for we find an important part of the work devoted to a consideration of determining and classifying egg flavor and recording experience of judges in their effort to grade eggs on the basis of taste or odor...To the buyer it is of the utmost importance that he secure eggs of good flavor or taste, no matter whether the palate or the olfactory nerve makes the distinction for the consumer. Under the method described in the Cornell bulletin packers of eggs can have their products scored for flavor by experienced commercial judges, to supplement candling records. The Review sees broad possibilities of commercial application of the flavor test in the egg trade. Packers may in the future take as much pains to safeguard the flavor of their pack as to protect their eggs from evaporation of high temperatures, which may be insufficient to assure for the eventual consumer a fine tasting egg."

Service of Land Banks                      "...The reduction in interest rates on farm mortgages must be credited largely to the land banks," says an editorial in the Farmer-Stockman (September 1). "They forced competing agencies to lower their rates. Yet this fact is not generally appreciated by farmers. Too often the land banks are criticized for refusing to rescue insolvent farmers, while their service to the solvent farmer has gone unnoticed. The land banks were not organized to 'help' the farmer with a thin equity. In no sense are they relief agencies. In the nature of things they cannot make loans which won't be repaid, and at the same time continue to serve those farmers who can repay their loans. The management wisely decided to maintain the banks as agencies to serve the farmer who can and will repay his loan. The service so far rendered by the land banks to the farm industry fully justifies all effort and money invested in them. With 20 years of experience behind them the land banks are now in position to render a greater and a continuous service to all farm borrowers in the future."



Chemical  
Society  
Meeting

"Isolation of a substance in the milky sap of the fig tree which destroys worms parasitic in human intestines, and chemical tests which have foretold with 80 percent accuracy the occurrence of common colds in the individual

were reported at Pittsburgh at the general meeting of the American Chemical Society," reports Hanson W. Baldwin in the New York Times. "...The substance refined from fig sap is called 'Ficin'. Its potential importance as an anthelmintic or remedy for worm parasites in the intestinal tract, particularly whip worm, was described. Dr. Alphonse Walti, associated with the research laboratories of Merck & Company, New Jersey, described 'Ficin' as a powerful protein-cleaving enzyme in crystalline form and declared it to be the first ever shown to destroy living cells, thus overthrowing the common conception of science that enzymes are without effect on the living cell or organism...The tests which chemistry has devised to tell an individual before snow and sleet arrive, how often he is likely to 'catch cold' were described in a report by Dr. Arthur Locke, chemist associated with the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The paper discusses the development of a chemical system which, Dr. Locke said, indicated the fitness of the human body to resist infection. The fitness ratings were computed from data on 68 persons taken last fall...In a paper by E. J. Shantz, C. A. Elvehjem and E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin, the biological chemistry division was told that tests made at the university had demonstrated for the first time 'the importance of fat in the metabolism of certain carbohydrates.' 'The fat in milk has other important functions in addition to supplying the fat-soluble vitamins,' the paper said. 'In practical feeding skim milk may be of little value unless accompanied by a certain amount of fat.'..."

Civil Service

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: -senior chemist, \$4,600 (optional subjects, 1. vegetable oils, 2. plastics; 3. engineering chemistry, 4. medical biochemistry); biochemist, \$3,800 (optional subjects, 1. vitamins, 2. proteins); associate chemist, \$3,200 (optional subjects, 1. adhesives, 2. cellulose, 3. fermentations); assistant biochemist (nutrition) \$2,600; applications to be on file by September 29, unassembled. Economist (Public Health Administration) \$3,800, Public Health Service, Treasury Department, applications to be on file by September 29, unassembled. Junior geologist, \$2,000 (optional subjects, 1. economic geology, 2. groundwater hydrology, 3. paleontology, 4. petrology, 5. stratigraphy, 6. geomorphology); applications to be on file by September 29, assembled. Scientific aide (horticulture) \$1,800; junior scientific aide (forage crops) \$1,440; junior scientific aide (truck crops) \$1,440; Bureau of Plant Industry; applications to be on file by September 29; assembled.

Prickly Pear  
Eradication

Country Life (London, August 22) says: "An Indian correspondent has sent us details of the method successfully used by the Government of India for the eradication of the prickly pear. Vast areas infested with cactus have been cleared and made available for agriculture by introducing an insect chiefly known for its posthumous production of pinks and reds, the cochineal insect... A piece of cactus infested with the insect and placed in a thicket results in its destruction within a few seasons."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 8 — Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):  
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10-90-11.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $135\frac{1}{4}$ - $137\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $133\frac{1}{4}$ - $135\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 129-132; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 136-147; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $117\frac{1}{2}$ - $122\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $114\frac{3}{4}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $117\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $81\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $113\frac{1}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 118-120; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $112\frac{1}{4}$ - $114\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $42\frac{3}{8}$ - $43\frac{7}{8}$ ; K.C.  $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $42\frac{1}{2}$ -43; St. Louis  $44\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 74; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $206\frac{1}{2}$ - $210\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.80-\$1.95 in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.55 and Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; 53¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 70¢-85¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.80-\$1.90 in the Middle West. New York Wealthy apples, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling  $7/8$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 62 points from the previous close to 12.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.60 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 63 points to 12.14 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 61 points to 12.12 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $35\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $20\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 24-24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 60

Section 1

September 10, 1936

## COTTON PICKING

A Memphis, Tennessee, report by the Associated Press says Chamber of Commerce officials sought a temporary halt yesterday in Federal relief work as an aid to planters in need of cotton pickers. Reports from Mississippi and Arkansas revealed a shortage of pickers in the face of rapidly maturing crops. The chamber's agricultural committee prepared to lay before city, county and Federal relief officials a proposal to curtail relief work for a period of ten weeks so that workers might go to the fields and harvest the cotton crop. An Associated Press report from Jackson, Mississippi, says that all WPA projects in the Mississippi Delta have been ordered suspended to provide cotton pickers for distressed plantation owners, Wayne Alliston, state WPA director, announced yesterday.

## CANADIAN HOME LOANS

A plan under which the Dominion Government will guarantee lending institutions against losses up to 15 percent for loans to a maximum of \$50,000,000 to home owners for repairs and improvements on dwellings was announced officially last night, according to an Associated Press report from Ottawa. Encouraged by the outcome of similar provisions made by the United States Government, the administration's intention is to extend the housing act to the extent that personal loans up to \$2,000 may be advanced to home owners without indorsement at a maximum of 5 percent interest for terms up to five years. Guarantees against losses up to 15 percent of the total over a given period will be made by the Dominion Government.

## FARM-INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE

A model farm-industrial village will rise in the forest near L'Anse, Michigan, says an Associated Press report, as a part of Henry Ford's "back to the land" movement, when relocation of a section of highway U.S. 41 is completed. Tentative plans call for the expenditure of \$2,000,000 on a sawmill, which already is in operation, homes and farms for 30 families, and a lake to be fed by Plumbago Creek. Residents of the village, to be named Woodlawn, will be chosen from Ford employees. Each will be given an opportunity to purchase 350 acres, partly cleared, on a rental basis. In the summer, the men will farm their cleared land to supplement their wages from the Ford Company. The remainder of the year they will cut logs selected by Ford timber cruisers and convert them into lumber at the mill. They will be paid for the logs cut on their land.



Uniformity in Food Laws      "Regulation of food quality standards in the past has been greatly simplified by the movement among states to pattern their food laws after the Federal Food and Drug Act of 1906," says an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce (September 5). "This uniformity has averted conflict in quality standards, labeling requirements, etc., and has been an important factor in the development of products and brands distributed nationally. The Louisiana legislature's recent revision of state food and drug laws has, for the first time, created important variations in state and national food control regulations. The Louisiana measure was modeled after the Senate draft of the Copeland food and drug bill...The Louisiana act, however, does not contain some of the amendments recommended by the House when considering the Copeland bill, and likewise omits changes made in conference on this latter measure. Thus, the Louisiana statute differs in several respects from the proposed new federal law, notably in the matter of advertising control. With some forty-five state legislatures scheduled to meet in regular session during the coming legislative year, food trade interests should strongly urge upon their legislators the necessity of withholding enactment of revised state food laws until Congress has acted on a new Federal law. With a record of thirty years of successful enforcement of homogenous Federal and state food laws testifying to the value of uniformity in such control, further variations in these codes should be avoided, for the protection of the consumer as well as the manufacturer and distributor."

Standards for Papers      "In a paper under the title of 'Permanance Standards for Printing and Writing Papers' presented by B. W. Scribner of the National Bureau of Standards at the semi-annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers as a part of the program of the printing industries session, suggestions were given on standardization of printing and writing papers with respect to their permanence qualities. It was pointed out that such standards as were commonly in use for the purchase of papers were inadequate, as the grading was based primarily on kind of fiber instead of chemical purity of fiber. Subsequent extensive research at the bureau and elsewhere has proved without doubt that the stability of paper, as far as its components are concerned, is definitely related to the purity of the cellulose composing the fibers and that this is dependent on the processing of the fibers and the care taken in the various paper-making operations..."

Housing Research      "The housing research project, sponsored jointly by industry and Purdue University, has progressed from an idea in the summer of 1935 to a community of five completed houses on a woodland site outside of West Lafayette, Indiana," says Engineering News-Record. "A private water supply and sewerage system have been installed and in the near future the families of university professors will move into the houses, to wear them out in the interest of science and better cost accounting for the home owner. Already the exact first cost of the houses has been determined by building by contract. When operation charges are determined, a complete



record of what it costs to build and own a \$5,000 house will be available for the first time. The houses themselves are each of a different basic construction involving modern concepts and materials. Roads were built, sewers laid and a well water supply developed. The pump house of unique design is a striking example of low cost and attractive construction..."

Rat Control                      Country Life (London, August 29) says: "Conditions that are doing much to reduce the rabbit plague of the last few dry years are fostering the increase of rats again. A report by Dr. W. M. Willoughby reveals that the increase is very marked in London, in spite of the precautions and 'rat proofing' in force in the markets. Mr. Moore Hogarth estimates that a single rat consumes 30 shillings worth of food in a year and that probably 70,000,000 pounds of damage is done by rats annually. While farmers can do much to keep down rats, by means of gassing their holes, poisoning and shooting, there is general agreement among authorities that the rats and mice act needs strengthening to enable a central authority to direct an extermination campaign and viruses to be used that, at present prohibited in England, are effectively permitted elsewhere, for instance by the Danish Government."

Synthesis Research              Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (September) says editorially: "In the August issue of the Journal of the American Chemical Society are two notes tucked in toward the back of the issue, which announce success in synthesis that is noteworthy. It is a happy coincidence that, in each case, the results have been achieved through cooperation between scientists in academic and in industrial laboratories...Dr. R. R. Williams and J. K. Cline, who have had the assistance of a number of collaborators, have now completed the synthesis of vitamin B, which was the goal sought by Dr. Williams when he began experiments twenty-six years ago. The earlier work was done at Columbia University and the more recent in the research laboratories of Merck & Company. At Pennsylvania State College, Russell E. Marker and Thomas S. Oakwood, who have had the cooperation of Oliver Kamm and associates at Parke, Davis & Company, have succeeded after a year and a half of research in synthesizing theelin, one of the two female sex hormones... Following this careful and persistent research, further progress in these difficult fields may be predicted with confidence. Other vitamins and hormones will be synthesized with important applications in modern chemistry and medicine, and with by-products in research which may lead into a number of fields not now envisioned."

Finnish Farmers                      A back-to-the-farm movement, steadily gaining strength for the past 20 years among Finnish-Americans of northern Minnesota, is causing fundamental changes in the occupational habits of Finnish immigrants, says a bulletin from the Foreign Language Information Service. In Minnesota there are nearly 90,000 Finns. Thousands of Finns are scattered throughout small communities in the state. Most of the farms have been cleared by the Finns themselves from cutover land which only a few years ago was a wilderness of tree stumps, the aftermath of America's appetite for lumber. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.15-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.35. Hogs: 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 134 5/8-136 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 132 5/8-134 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 128-131; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 135-142; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 117<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-122; Chi. 116-118<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 118; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 81 7/8-84 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-114; St. Louis 118-119; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 111<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-114; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 7/8-43 3/8; K.C. 43<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-46<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Chi. 43-43<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; St. Louis 44-44<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 74-75; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-219<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.80-\$1.90 and Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2 in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$2.90 and Russet Burbanks \$2.85-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75 f.o.b. Waupaca. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.75-\$1.85 in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 51¢-54¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-80¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 85¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in the East; sacked stock \$34-\$38 f.o.b. per ton Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch minimum Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>- \$1.62<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys \$1.25-\$1.35 in Chicago.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 12.26 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.58 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.10 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.08 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 91 Score, 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20-20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; Y.Americas, 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-32 cents; Standards, 26<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-26<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; Firsts, 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-24<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.